THE Bombay Gazette.

TEN PAGES.

No. 55,275—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY—MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1911				
11th March	EGYPT	7912	....	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10518
25th "	* ARCADIA	7000	....	...
29th "	PERSIA	7861	....	...
1st April	MARMORA	10509	....	...
8th "	CALEDONIA	7336	....	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9600
22nd "	MANTUA	10985	....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9508
6th May	ARABIA	7903	....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10590
20th "	EGYPT	7912	....	...

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER, At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles .....Rs. 495 or Rs. 594		Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea...Rs. 528 or Rs. 617		Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES, Superintendent.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge,

BERTHS — Carefully Selected.

STEAMER PLANS — Sent for Inspection.

HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis,

BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.

PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. Balduino	4,580	D. Maganzine.	15th Mar. 1911
R. Rubattino	4,580	L. Mancini	15th April 1911
D. Balduino	4,580	D. Maganzine	15th May 1911

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa. 1st Class, Rs. 723; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste,

BOMBAY to COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Mar. 1911
Capri	6,000	G. Figari	16th April 1911
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th May 1911

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to .....to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., TURNER MORRISON & Co., Agents.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Grear Street Fort.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing. Date.	Time.	Route via.
Linga ...	2171	Mon. 6th March.	11 a.m.	*P D & C M.
Kasara ...	1195	Thurs. 9th March.	9 a.m.	via C. M.
Lhasa.....	2171	Fri, 10th March.	6 a.m.†	direct.

*Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI, KARACHI AND BUSSEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kasara," 1195 tons, on Thursday, 9th March, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "Bulimba," 2510 tons, on Monday, the 6th March, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, on Thursday, 23rd March, calling at Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA, (Fortnightly.)

S. S. "Wardha," 3967 tons, sailing on or about the 11th March.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct), Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

6th March, 1911.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Yarra	4,142	Ristorcelli	16th Mar. 1911.
Dumbea	5,685	Rebuffat	13th April 1911.
Armand Behic	6,385	Guionnet	11th May 1911.
Caledonien	4,130	Lafont	8th June 1911.
Oceanien	4,142	Sellier	6th July 1911.
Polynesien	6,863	Bruno	31st July 1911.
Salazie	4,147	Riquier	3rd Aug. 1911.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about.
Caledonien	4,130	Lafont	24th Mar. 1911.
Oceanien	4,143	Sellier	21st April "

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS, Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road,

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	16th Mar. 1911
Olympia	5124	Geo. Mitchell	26th " "
Circassia	5716	C F Osborne R N R	15th Apl. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	24th " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	7th May "
Elysia	6368	A. Haig	20th " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	10th June "

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 803	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay

For any further information regarding passage apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., AGENTS, Bombay

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ● NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1 in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2 Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3 Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.

Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 2/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

※ THERAPION ※ CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Gratian Geary. Rs 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

NEW LINE HOME. CHEAP PASSAGES.

THE BOMBAY & PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Have arranged a Passenger service between BOMBAY, GENOA, and MARSEILLES as follows:—

TO MARSEILLES OR GENOA.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Leave on or about.
Khosrou	3,763	J. Hannah	23rd March
Homayun	3,363	T. L. Molony	10th May
Khosrou	3,763	J. Hannah	25th May
Homayun	3,363	T. L. Molony	13th July
Khosrou	3,763	J. Hannah	27th July

In both Steamers superior accommodation is provided for Passengers. The Vessels are fitted throughout with Electric Light and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. While special arrangements have been made as to cuisine, the fairs range from Rs. 300 to Rs. 350 according to location of Cabin, return passages being granted at greatly Reduced Rates. Further particulars may be had on application to the Undersigned or the local Shipping and Passenger Agents.

M. M. SHIRAZEE, Agent.

No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort.

11 Gold Medals awarded. Number of inventions patented

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE, FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,

LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS.

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited.

HEAD OFFICE AND SHOWROOM:—

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted,

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application,

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India,

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 285,000

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England,

The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH, Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID UP...Yen. 24,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS ... " 16,600,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY RACES.

To obtain a thorough appreciation of all the special and interesting features of a race as a whole, to anxiously watch the performance or form of a horse in which you are most interested and to enjoy a race from the start to an exhilarating finish, you cannot do without one of the following.

BINOCULARS.—

GOERZ—TRIEDER
NEO—TRIEDER
HELI—TRIEDER
PAGOR
LONDON DERBY
MARCKS' PRISM.

They are revelations in power, precision and field of view. The use of any one of the foregoing glasses will present to your sight something

NEW AND EXTRAORDINARY,

as they possess the power of Binocular Telescopes six times their size and they will give you a phenomenal field which cannot be obtained in any other form of binocular or telescope.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS, &C., BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS, 105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following :—

GRUYERE PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE always in stock throughout the year.

MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes and designs fresh and can be had in large quantities.

PURE GENUINE OLIVE OIL of the Olives, now in great demand.

ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR (white) highly patronized for its excellence.

WALNUTS AND ALMONDS in soft shell, and HAZELNUTS always in Stock.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

MALARIA MIXTURE, prepared by FRANCESCO RANA of Bari, in Italy, cure guaranteed,

BRIOSCHI'S 'CETRATE,' an effervescent drink for the young and aged use freely in every house in Italy.

Our CLARET (Grignolino), the Genuine Wine, in great demand, at Rs. 11 per dozen bottles. Various other Brands of Wines and Liqueurs from The High Class House of Italy and France.

MONGINI BROTHERS

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES

CHOCOLATE CREAMS
CHOCOLATE ALMONDS
CHOCOLATE NOUGOT
CHOCOLATE PEPPERMINTS

Fresh made at their Confectionery Works.

Also

PETERS' CHOCOLATES
FRYS' CHOCOLATES
CAILLERS' CHOCOLATES
CADBURYS' CHOCOLATES
MORIONDS' & GARIGLIOS' CHOCOLATES
MILK CHOCOLATE
CHOCOLATE in tins
CHOCOLATE in packets

Presentation Boxes of CHOCOLATES, etc. etc.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

THE SUPERFINE BRITISH QUALITY OF

DUNLOP

MOTOR TYRES REMAINS UNIMPAIRED,

NOTWITHSTANDING THE FACT THAT THE

PRICES HAVE BEEN REDUCED

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DROP IN THE PRICE OF RAW RUBBER.

The Dunlop pneumatic Tyre Co., Ltd.,

Tyre Manufacturers to HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V.

MADRAS OFFICE: ... ... 188 c, Mount Road.
BOMBAY OFFICE: ... ... 3, Wallace Street.

150° 150°

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

SPECIALLY IMPORTED FROM AMERICA.

Highest grade LAMP OIL

Rs. 6 per case ex godown.

APPLY TO:—

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LTD.,

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

150° 150°

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP"

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Rs. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA

WARLI LABORATORY DADAR, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "BOHEMIA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival and REQUESTED to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 8 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

NOTICE.

THE CENSUS OPERATIONS are in progress and Schedules will be COLLECTED on the MORNING of the 11th March. Gentlemen are requested to afford every assistance to the Census Officials and to keep under efficient control any dogs belonging to them that may prove dangerous to strangers.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Telephone Buildings, Bastion Road, Fort, Bombay, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on THURSDAY, the 23rd March, 1911, to receive the Directors' Report, pass the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1910, declare a dividend, elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election, appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and fix their remuneration and transact any other business that may be brought forward.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Thursday, the 9th; to Thursday, the 23rd March, 1911, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
REGINALD ELLIS,
Secretary.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1911.

BOMBAY, THIRTEENTH EXTRA MEETING.
TUESDAY, 14TH MARCH, 1911.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M., on TUESDAY, 7th March, 1911.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 1st March, 1911.

TO FREEMASONS.

"CLIPPINGS FROM A ROUGH ASHLAR".

A COLLECTION of Masonic and other Verse by P. M. BOUGHTON CHAMBERS, F. R. S. L, (Lond), F. R. S. A. (Dublin), Dedicated by Permission to R. W. B. the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, K. C. I. E., P. D. G. M., Bombay.

Neatly Printed Cr., 16-M. O. and will be shortly issued. Edition Limited. Register Orders with Publisher, B. I. PRESS, Byculla. ONE SHILLING.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

RUNNING OF SPECIAL TRAINS FROM DELHI TO BOMBAY, ON THURSDAYS, IN CONNECTION WITH THE THROUGH OVERLAND MAILS UP TO 20TH APRIL, 1911.

A SPECIAL TRAIN will run from DELHI to BOMBAY, on each of the following dates, having Delhi at 8-15 a.m. and arriving Bombay at 2-0 P.M. the next day. Intermediate Timings can be obtained at G. I. P. Railway Stations:—

Thursday, 9th " " ...To meet s.s. "Egypt"
" 23rd " " ...To meet s.s. "Persia"
" 30th " " ...To meet s.s. "Marmora"
" 6th April " " To meet s.s. "Caledonia"
" 20th " " ...To meet s.s. "Mantua"

For passengers from and via Lucknow a Compo (I and II Class) carriage will run from Lucknow by the 9-25 A.M. Passenger Train due at Jhansi at 4-2 P.M., where it will be attached to the Special Train. Berths can be reserved by the specials from any Stations north of Parsi on application to the Station Superintendent, Delhi Junction or the Station Master, Jhansi.

No reserved accommodation can be booked by these Special Trains through from a foreign line except from Lucknow. All passengers booked via Delhi from Foreign Lines will have to change at Delhi Junction, but these specials will not wait for any Foreign Line Train which may be running late except the E. I. Railway Mail due into Delhi, at 8-25 A.M.

On the day this special runs, no reserved accommodation either compartments or carriages, will be allowed by the ordinary Up Punjab Mail, from any Station on this Railway.

Reserved Carriages or compartments can be arranged by the special but only from Delhi, Muttra, Agra Cantonment, Gwalior, Lucknow, Cawnpore and Jhansi, on application to the Station Superintendent, Delhi Junction, or the Station Master, Jhansi, giving 72 hours' notice. Such reserved accommodation will be provided only so far as the load of the train will permit, or in the case of accommodation from Lucknow and Cawnpore to the extent of the bogie carriage running from Lucknow.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 22nd February, 1911.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

RUNNING OF SPECIAL TRAIN FROM DELHI TO BOMBAY, ON TUESDAY, 21st MARCH, IN CONNECTION WITH THE EXTRA P. & O. STEAMER "ARCADIA," SAILING FROM BOMBAY, ON WEDNESDAY, 22ND MARCH 1911.

A SPECIAL TRAIN will run from DELHI to BOMBAY, on TUESDAY, the 21st March, 1911, leaving Delhi at 3-55 A.M., and arriving Bombay at 2-20 P. M., the next day, to meet the extra P. & O. Steamer "Arcadia" leaving Bombay, on the 22nd March, 1911. Intermediate Timings can be obtained at G. I. P. Railway Stations.

For Passengers from and via Lucknow a Compo (I and II Class) Carriage will run from Lucknow by the 9-25 A. M. Passenger Train due at Jhansi at 4-2 P. M., where it will be attached to the Special Train. Berths can be reserved by this special from any Station north of Itarsi, on application to the Station Superintendent, Delhi Junction, or the Station Master, Jhansi.

No reserved accommodation can be Booked by this Special Train through from a Foreign Line except from Lucknow. All Passengers Booked via Delhi from Foreign Lines will have to change at Delhi Junction, but this special will not wait for any Foreign Line Train which may be running late except the E. I. Railway Mail due into Delhi, at 8-25 A.M.

On the day this special runs, no reserved accommodation either compartments or carriages, will be allowed by the ordinary Up-Punjab Mail, from any Station on this Railway.

Reserved Carriages or compartments can be arranged by the special but only from Delhi, Muttra, Agra Cantonment, Gwalior, Lucknow, Cawnpore and Jhansi, on application to the Station Superintendent, Delhi Junction, or the Station Master, Jhansi, giving 72 hours' notice. Such reserved accommodation will be provided only so far as the load of the train will permit, or in the case of accommodation from Lucknow and Cawnpore to the extent of the bogie carriage running from Lucknow.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 22nd February, 1911.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 307 of 1910.

BAI JAVERBAI and others .....Plaintiffs.
VS.
SORABJI MERWANJI TODDYWALLA and others .....Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given that the sale of the immovable property, situate at Duncan Road, which was fixed for the 2nd day of March, 1911 at 4-30 P. M. (S. T.), has been POSTPONED and the same will take place at the PREMISES, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of March, 1911, at 4-30 P.M. (Standard Time).

For Particulars and Conditions of Sale, Application should be made at the office of Messrs. PESTONJEE, RUSTOM, KOLAH and Co., Attorney for the Plaintiffs, at 79, Medow Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

Dated this 3rd day of March, 1911.

J. E. MODY,
Commissioner.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The Insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SUPPLY OF TEAK LOG TIMBER, BOTTOM, LINING AND ROOF BOARDS AND OREGON PINE BOARDS.

SEALED tenders will be received by the undersigned at his office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S. T.), on Wednesday, the 15th day of March, 1911, for the supply of the following timber, viz.:—

1. 4,800 tons Burma teak logs of an average bulk of 40 cubic feet, average length of not less than 21 feet and not less than 10 inches depth at any part of the sides. Provided the length is maintained to the above average, 5 per cent. of the quantity of logs, 9 feet and over will be accepted.

2. 500 tons Java teak logs of an average bulk of 25 cubic feet, average length of 18 feet and not less than 10 inches depth at any part of the sides. Provided the length is maintained to the above average, 5 per cent. of the quantity of logs, 9 feet and over will be accepted.

3. 500 tons Sal logs of an average bulk of 50 cubic feet, average length of not less than 30 feet and girth 60 inches. Provided the length is maintained to the above average, 5 per cent. of the quantity of logs, 9 feet and over, will be accepted.

4. 300 tons Sal bottom boards, 9-3" by 7" to 12" by 2". Must be Mill sawn straight and square edges and machine cut to dimensions given and grooved on both sides for steel tongueing 1-8" thick.

5. 150 tons teak lining boards, 5" by 1" by 12" and up.

250 tons teak roofing boards, 5" by 5-8" by 12" and up.

100 tons teak roofing boards, 5" by 3-4" by 12" and up.

All above must be well seasoned, Mill sawn, straight with square edges and machine cut to dimensions given.

6. 100 tons Oregon pine boards, 12" by 2" by 19' and up. Must be well seasoned, Mill sawn straight with square edges and machine cut to dimensions given.

Tenderers to quote a rate per ton of 50 cubic feet. Separate tenders to be submitted for each of the above lots.

Forms of tender, specifications and Articles of Agreement can be obtained from the office of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 2 per set.

Tenders must be made on the forms supplied and the covers must be superscribed "Tender for teak log timber, etc.," and bear the tenderer's name and address.

The undersigned is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves to himself the right to accept any tender in whole or in part, or to reject the whole of the tenders.

F. T. RICKARDS,
Agent.

Victoria Terminus,
Bombay, 3rd March, 1911.

DELIVERY.

At the rate of 400 tons per mensem, commencing 1st April 1911, at the G. I. P. Railway Workshops at Parel or Matunga, Bombay.

60 tons in April 1911, and balance at the rate of 40 tons per mensem, at the G. I. P. Railway Workshops at Parel or Matunga, Bombay.

60 tons in April 1911, and balance at the rate of 40 tons per mensem at the G. I. P. Railway Workshops at Jhansi.

50 tons in April and May 1911, and balance at the rate of 10 tons per mensem at the G. I. P. Railway Workshops at Parel or Matunga, Bombay.

40 tons in April 1911, and balance at the rate of 10 tons per mensem.

50 tons in April and May 1911, and balance at the rate of 15 tons per mensem.

34 tons in April 1911, and balance at the rate of 6 tons per mensem.

At the G. I. P. Railway Workshops at Parel or Matunga, Bombay.

34 tons in April 1911, and balance at the rate of 10 tons per mensem at the G. I. P. Railway Workshops, Parel or Matunga, Bombay.

Tenderers to quote a rate per ton of 50 cubic feet. Separate tenders to be submitted for each of the above lots.

THE BOMBAY DYEING AND MFG. COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Forbes Buildings, Home Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 6th March, 1911, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), for the transaction of the following business:—

1.—To adopt the Directors' Report, the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 19.0.

2.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3.—To appoint a Director in place of the one who retires from Office, but is eligible for re-election.

4.—To appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remunerations.

5. To Transact such other business as may be brought forward by the directors.

By Order of the Board,
NOWROSJEE WADIA & SONS,
Agents.

The Bombay Dyeing and Manufg Co., Ltd.

NOTICE it also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 25th February to 6th March, 1911, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 13th February, 1911.

THE TEXTILE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at Forbes' Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 6th March, 1911, at 3-10 p.m. (Standard Time) for the transaction of the following business:—

I. To adopt the Directors' Report, the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1910.

2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire from Office, but are eligible for re-election.

4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

5. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the directors.

By Order of the Board,
NOWROSJEE WADIA AND SONS,
Agents,
The Textile Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from 25th February, 1911, to 6th March, 1911, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 13th February, 1911.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Bombay Time), on TUESDAY, the 11th day of April, 1911, for the SUPPLY of 48" CAST IRON PIPES, STEEL MILD PIPES and SPECIAL CASTINGS.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 5,000 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 5 per cent. on the contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor, whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. LACEY,
Storekeeper, Municipality.

Storekeeper's Office,
Chinchpokli, 24th February, 1911.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. References kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s.s. "MALWA," from JAPAN, CHINA, Straits and Colombo, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at Town Customs House.

Captain Ericson, the Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

HOCKEY.

THE AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT, 1911.

THE AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT, this year, will start on THURSDAY, 30th March.

Entries CLOSE on MONDAY, 20th March.

Drawing will take place at the Gymkhana, on THURSDAY, 23rd March, at 6-30 p.m., and all Teams entered are invited to send a representative.

Entrance Fee, Rs. 25.

The winners are entitled to hold the Aga Khan Cup and the Runners up the Smith Challenge Shield for one year in India.

Gold and Silver Medals will be given to the Winners and Runners up respectively.

Secretaries of Gymkhana and Regimental teams are requested to let the undersigned know the names of the Players before March 15th, in order that arrangements may be made for their accommodation if possible.

Entries should be sent as soon as possible with fee to the undersigned.

Rules, 1910-1911.

W. R. SHARPE,
H. S. G. VIDAL,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, Bombay Gymkhana.
Bombay, 16th February, 1911.

BRITISH & FOREIN BIBLE SOCIETY.
(BOMBAY AUXILIARY.)

THE ANNUAL MEETING
will take place in the
Y. M. C. A. HALL, on MONDAY, March 6th, at 6 P. M.

REV. D. MACKICHAN, D.D., will presids, and addresses will be given by THE LORD BISHOP OF BOMBAY, Rev. J. Cameron, Rev. H. Barrell and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Robertson.

All friends of the work are very cordially invited to be present.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

A THROUGH SERVICE of TRAINS with Dining Cars, attached throughout the day and Corridor Coaches will be introduced, on and from the 1st April, 1911, between Bombay, Umballa and Kalka (for Simla) via Rutlam, Muttra, Delhi, Meerut and Saharanpur.

Fast Trains will connect at Rutlam with these Expresses to and from Mhow and Indore from and to Bombay.

TIMINGS.

Bombay	...Dep.	21-15	Simla	...Dep.	8- 0
Rutlam	...Arr.	10-20	Kalka	...Arr.	14-43
Do.	...Dep.	10-35	Do.	...Dep.	16- 0
Muttra	...Arr.	22-22	Umballa	...Arr.	18-22
Do.	...Dep.	22-42	Do.	...Dep.	19- 0
Delhi	...Arr.	1-45	Saharanpur	...Arr.	20-43
Do.	...Dep.	2- 5	Do.	...Dep.	21-22
Meerut	...Arr.	3-49	Meerut	...Arr.	23 43
Do.	...Dep.	3-59	Do.	...Dep.	23-53
Saharanpur	...Arr.	6-21	Delhi	...Arr.	1-36
Do.	...Dep.	6-36	Do.	...Dep.	2- 0
Umballa	...Arr.	8-20	Muttra	...Arr.	4-55
Do.	...Dep.	8-40	Do.	...Dep.	5-15
Kalka	...Arr.	11- 0	Rutlam	...Arr.	17-20
Do.	...Dep.	11-30	Do.	...Dep.	17-40
Simla	...Arr.	18-20	Bombay	...Arr	7-15

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 24th February, 1911.

JARRAH WOOD

WESTRALIAN JARRAH, STEAM, SAWN SCANTLINGS, suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame-work, Cotton Sale Ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. A large assortment of Scantling sizes and lengths always kept in stock at our MAZAGON DEPOT, Victoria Road.

Price List and Sample Free on Application.

MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH CO.' (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDINGS,
Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT DADAR KOOMBHARWADA LANE.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of March, 1911, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned property by order and under instructions of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Oomar Haji Noor Mahomed in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 27th November, 1909, executed by the said mortgagor in favour of the mortgagee.

All that piece or parcel of the land or ground of a pension and tax Tenure together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate at Dadar Koombharwada Lane outside the Fort in the Island and registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 723 square yards be the same a little more or less registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 560, New No. 4451, Old Survey No. 1/371, New Survey No. 1/1457 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 3230 (1) 3230 (2) and 3231 and Street Nos. 694, 694A 695 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the Cart belonging to Balkrishnaji Babooji, on or towards the South and West by a public passage and on or towards the North by the cart belonging to Keshav Vishnoo Joshi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Manchershah and Narmadashankar, attorneys for the said Mortgagee at their office at No. 13, Military Square Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 6th March, 1911.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

PURDAH DAY AT THE ART EXHIBITION.

TOWN HALL,
On MONDAY, March 6th, from 4 to 6 P.M.,
The EXHIBITION will be OPEN to LADIES only.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

TOWN HALL, DAILY, 8-30 A. M. to 8 P. M., Standard, including SUNDAYS,
From 1st to 15th March, 1911.

"Admission annas four from Monday, March 6th to 15th inclusive."

THE MAIDAN MARINE LINES.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.

THE AUSTRALIAN BUCK JUMPERS

(En route to England.)

GRAND OPENING NIGHT.

SATURDAY, MARCH 11TH, 1911.

30 OUTLAW 30

HORSES, PONIES AND MULES.

EXHIBITION OF
Daring and Sensational Riding, Spear Throwing, Lassooing, Stock Whip Manipulation,

Australia's best Horsemen headed by
BILLY WAITE.
The Champion Stockman of Australia.

OPEN CHALLENGE
100 Rs. GIVEN AWAY 100 Rs.
To anyone who can ride the Mule.
BOMPER once round the Stockyard.

Prices.—Boxes to hold 5, Rs. 20; First Class, Rs. 4; Second Class, Rs. 2; Third Class, Rs. 1 & As. 8.

Plan at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

Doors Open 8-45. Commence 9-30 p.m.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH,
NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT
THE GRAND HISTORICAL FILM
"ROBERT THE SILENT."
A MAGNIFICENT COLORED PICTURE
also

The Good Samaritan.....Comic.
Nancy the Flower Seller.....Comedy.
In Portugal.....Descriptive.
The Puzzle.....Comic
A Mysterious Theft.....Comic
A Music Hall Artiste's Debut...Comic

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 3
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 P. M.
POPULAR PRICES.

SKATING RINK.

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.
BAND:—THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS, From 6 to 8 EVENING and EVERY NIGHT, at 9-30.

TUESDAY, 7th March:—CINDERELLA DANCE and SKATING from 9-30 to 12-0.
"CONFETTI."

SALE! SALE! SALE!
ENORMOUS REDUCTION
AT
CHINA-JAPAN STORES.
39-41 ABDUL REHMAN STREET,
Near Crawford Market.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA.

To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

PAY NOTHING.

Only drop a Card to-day for a Free Sample Copy of
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A monthly Journal of Handicrafts and Commerce. Containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities, starting of small mechanical and manual industries, etc., And you will get a copy Absolutely Free.

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Shambazar, CALCUTTA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

LEGAL ASSISTANCE given in Probate Divorce and Insolvency. Confidential enquiries made. Writs served FOUCHE & COMPANY, POONA, under the supervision of qualified English gentlemen.

AUCTION SALE of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, PRESENTATION ARTICLES, CLOCKS, TIMEPIECES, etc., on 7th, and 8th March, commencing each day, from 2 P.M. (S.T.), at KANNY & Co., 129, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FRESH CREAM, Re. 1 per lb.; TABLE BUTTER, Ans. 12 per lb.; PURE MILK, Ans. 3 per Seer.— THE PARISIAN DAIRY, Tamarind Lane, Fort,

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Re. 2 and Re. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

BUNGALOW TO LET.—Furnished, April to December, four Bedrooms. The Bungalow on Walkeshwar Road, now in the occupation of Mr. Nigel F. Paton.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James R. Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MOTOR ACCESSORIES.—We specialize in these. Spare parts stocked. A call will convince you as to the smartness and utility of our goods. No uphill prices. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 8½d. to 1s. 4 ½½d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE,—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years, during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9. care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes. "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000. 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand (If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of REVLUC "FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TO ESCAPE
All Dangers—Moral and Physical,
Please Read our Book!!!
"KAM SHASTRA."
A GUIDE to Health, Wealth and Prosperity!
Available in all Languages!!
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More than 600,000 copies already supplied
GRATIS and POST-FREE.

Apply to:—VAIDYA SHASTRI
MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 16,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MALACCA,	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	MANILA	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YLOILO
HONGKONG	PEKING	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months' term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.
Capital paid up.....Gold $ 3,250,000,000
RESERVE FUND and undivided profits.....Gold $ 3,375,444,33
LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Cebu.	San Francisco,
Calcutta,	Shanghai,	Washington,
Singapore:	Hankow,	Mexico,
Hongkong,	Peking.	Panama,
Canton,	Yokohama,	Colon.
Manila.	Kobe,	Empire.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and cable transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Chittagong,	Aden (Camp.)
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Madras,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Entebbe,
Delhi,	Kandy	Kampala, Uganda.
Cawnpore	Nawara-Eliya.	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due,

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, J. BLACK,
BOMBAY, Ag. Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD

CAPITAL (Paid up).....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).....Rs. 28,00,00)

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description, transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Delhi
Calcutta	Singapore	Hankow
Madras	Kwala Lumpur (F. M. S.)	Foochow
Rangoon	Klang (F. M. States),	Shanghai
Colombo	Seremban (F. M. States.	Tientsin
Karachi	Bangkok	Hankow
Amritsar	Batavia	Yokohama.
Penang	Sourabaya	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)	Saigon	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minim

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th inst., at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as best made drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs in 10 pieces, lined rich silk tapestry by Ahmed Devji Bros., writing round, dressing and wash-hand table, almirahs, cupboards, chest of drawers, iron safes, piano by Kaps, 2 almost new cameras 15 by 12 and 12 by 10 with Dalmier Lense.

1 Hammond Typewriter.

1 Mahaganised Cottage piano in good order.

By order of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Deposit and Loan Society, limited, and on account and at the risk of Mr. A. Fetterle.—

2 silver and 2 enamelled repeater watches, 5 ladies' gold watches, and 1—15 caret gold brooch set with 3 diamonds and 2 rubies.

AT 3 P.M. (S.T.).

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.

1 rubber-tyred light victoria.

1 second-hand brougham.

1 rubber tyred office shigram.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TO COLLECT OUTSTANDINGS.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esqr., the Official Assignee, High Court, Bombay, and Assignee of the estate of Mahomedali Abdulali, traded as Hussenali Mahomedali, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th day of March, 1911, at 3 p.m., (S. T.) at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort.

The Right, Title and Interest of the said Insolvent in the unrecovered outstandings, mentioned in the list.

Conditions of sale and a detailed list of the outstandings can be inspected at the office of the Auctioneers.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 20th March, at 3-30 p.m., the effects of the late Mr. Braz Fernandez, such as gold and silver ornaments, furniture, etc.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 6th March, 1911.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON DAMAGED BY FIRE.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th instant, sell by Public Auction, at Fazebhoy Mills, DeLisle Road, Parel, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on account and risk of the underwriter :—

A small quantity of dyed cotton, damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF KAKNI SUSI.

On FRIDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) by order of the Presidency Mills Co. Ld., and on account and risk of Shah Tulsidas Nagindas.

About 21 Bales of Kakni Susi No. 9 size 24 inch by 24 yards by 4½ lbs. total pieces 1680. Each containing 80 pieces.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Khatao Mansion, 1st Floor, Wellington Lines, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood carved household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back side board and dumb-waiters, drawing-room sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, rich oleographs, engravings, and oil paintings, wall and table lamps, one sweet-toned cottage piano, rich carpets, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, dressing and washhand table, dressing, chest of drawers, teapoys, icebox utensils, etc., etc., the property of a European gentleman, proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executors of the Late Mr. E. R. Smetham, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on SUNDAY, the 12th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at Palli Hill, Bandora, the very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood, plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best plateware, dining table and chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing-room sofas and chairs, handsome cabinets, glass door almirahs, marble top dressing and washhand tables, rich pictures and oleographs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, brass and iron bedsteads, Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Markets, on THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 11 a.m., (S.T.), the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughterhouses, Bandora, for 12 months from 1st April, 1911 to 31st March 1912, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Markets, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskin Road, Fish Market, Colaba Fish Markets, Pedder Road Fish Market, Mazagon, and Ferguson Road Fish Market, Parel, Purbhadavi Road and Elphinstone Road Market, from fresh and saltfish sellers, etc., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the Markets and also collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets, for 12 months from 1st April 1911, to 31st March, 1912.

For particulars and conditions of sales respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the Undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the higher or any offer.

AUCTION SALE OF LUXMI MANUFACTURING Co. at the JUBILEE BAUGH, TARDEO.

On THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the mortgagee Mr. Jaichand Nemchand, and another and on account and risk of Babu Lukheshar Ghatak, the mortgagor, the following factory with its machinery, etc., as a going concern.

The Luxmi Manufacturing Co. for manufacturing jewellery, mouldings and repairing, all sorts of metal work. The machinery consists of pressing machines, presses, drops hammer, rolling and silver and gold wiring machines, twisting and polishing machines, machine and foot lathe, pulleys, couplings and blocks, English scales with weights, hand tools, drilling machine, dyes and taps, moulds, one big safe, 15 feet round brass things for making wire, oil engine of 2 H. P. by "Hornsby," etc.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 6th March, 1911.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
81, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD CHINA, OLD EMBROIDERY, PRECIOUS JADE AND CRYSTAL FIGURES, CARVINGS, Etc.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., will, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of March, 1911, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Room, 21 Meadows Street, at 2-45 p. m. (S. T.), a collection of old Chinese curiosities and old China consisting of :—

Valuable old Chinese porcelain, old Tibetan Cloisonne rare old embroidered Imperial coats, temple, dados, jackets, skirts, valuable Jade carvings and figures, including one precious crystal vase, engraved and ring hanging from handles, a crystal figure of goats, ivory carved and engraved table screens, and several other old and rare precious articles.

Goods will be on view two days previous the sale. Catalogues on application.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th March, 1911.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, March 3.] [BOMBAY, March 4.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	81 3-16	1-16	
do. Rentes ...	97 3-4	1-4	
1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	97	un	chgd
1-2 do. Govt. Securities...	64 5-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	24 5-16		1-8
do. 2 months' hence...	24 1-2		1-16
Bar Silver in New York ...	52 3-4		1-4
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25-29 1-2		·01
do. do. at Berlin...	20-46 1-2		1-2
do. do. New York...	4-86 3-8	1-8	
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3 1-2 p.c.	since	
do. Short London Bills	16th	inst.	
3 months' sight ..	2 9-16		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 1-2	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 3-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 3-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	2 7-8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	3 1-8	un	chgd

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver.—Fall caused by speculative selling.

Amount paid into the Bank of England, £150,000.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

	£
Silver to Bombay	130,000
Bar Gold to Bombay.....	260,000
Sovereigns to Bombay	10,000
Silver to Calcutta.....	80,000
Gold to Calcutta.....	10,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Quiet.	Easier.
Futures	...	Steady.
East Indian	...	Quiet.
Manchester	Quiet with a moderate enquiry.	
Total Sales	...	7,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export		300
Imports	...	41,000
Mid-Americans	...	7·64—8
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...	9 3-4—1-8

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July
7·46 —02	7·47 —02	7·47 —02	7·46 —02

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
7·42 —03	7·20 —02	6·68 —01	6·75 —02	6·69 —01

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	19,000
Receipts at ,, Last year ...	11,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	Nil
Exports to Continent ...	21,000
Spot Cotton— ...	14·55—05
Week's Receipts of cotton at U. S. Ports	102,000
Do. exports to Great Britain	20,000
Do. do. to France and Continent	83,000
Do. do. to Japan.....	11,000
Stock of cotton at U. S. Ports	707,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports	560,000
Do. do. in London	8,580

YARN.

40s Banner Mill Twist ...	11 1-2
George Mayall's Yarn ...	11 1-2

Futures—Month of May 14-39—7 / Futures—Month of July 14-22—7 } Declined owing to reported slack spot demand and to longs unloading.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ...	14 9-16 unchgd
Futures—Month of May ...	14-43—07
Do. ,, July ...	14-10—07
Closing Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Quiet.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi ...35 unchgd

Do. Months—Feb.-March.

Do. Name of Ports—London.—Nominal.

Red Karachi—Nominal.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ...33 1-8

Do. Months—Feb.-March.—Buyers—Sellers

Tone—Easier.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

New South Wales ...33 1-4

Do. Months—March,—Buyers &c.—Done.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Gujrat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ... 45 1-2 unchgd.

Do. Months—April-May.

Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.

Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ...47 unchgd

Do. Months—April-May.

Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.

Brown Cawnpore ...40 3-4 unchgd

Do. Months—April-May.—Sellers.

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.

Tone—Quiet but steady.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship ...72 3-4—1-4

Do. Months—April-May.—Sellers.

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.

Tone—Quiet.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) ...69 unchgd

Do. Months—Feb.-Mar.

Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg.—Nearest,—Value.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 12 1-4—1-8

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ...6 11 1-2—Sellers.—Quiet.

METALS—

Copper Braziers £66 3-4

Yellow Metal ..... d 6

Standard Copper G M B..... £54 7-16

Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary sizes F. O. B. Antwerp..... 4 15 0

Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent. F. O. B. Liverpool 10 15 0

Basic Steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India.. 5 7 0

FREIGHT—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal ...£21

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ...12-9—Sellers.

Do. Months of Shipment...May-Aug.

Tone—Quiet.

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...12 10 1-2—Nominal.

Do Months of Shipments ...Mar.-April.

Tone—Unchanged.

German Beet-root 88 o/o ...9 9 1-2—Sellers.

Months of Shipments ...April.

Tone—Quiet but steady.

M A B & Similar Crystals C & F India ...13 10 1-2—Sellers.

Months of Shipments ...Mar.-Aug.

Tone—Quiet.

Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...11 10 1-2—Value.

Months of Shipments ...March.

Tone—Firm.

Java Sugar—Unchanged.

General Tone—Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [4th March 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
10 Boxes Sovs...	7,50,000	Alexandria	Mercantile Bank
10 do do ...	7,50,000	do	Chartered Bank
20 do do ...	15,00,000	do	National Bank
5 do do ...	2,75,000	do	Hongkong Bank
1 Parcel Silver	24	London	P. Roychand & Sons

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
1 do do ...	2	do	Comptoir National
1 do do ...	60	do	Yokohama Bank
81 Bars do ...	1,50,000	do	Eastern Bank
1 Box Sovs ...	7,500	Suez	A A Rahim
1 do do ...	1,920	Alexandria	J H E Obadiah
Gold Coins ...	1,988	do	do
4 Boxes Sovs...	1,155	Aden	Sundry Importers
Gold Coins ...	45,581	do	do
6 Pkgs Sovs ...	14,145	Jeddah	do
Gold Coins ...	13,235	do	do
Rupees ...	3,095	do	do
3 Pkgs Sovs ...	13,800	do	do
Gold Coins ...	10,140	do	do
Rupees ...	3,280	do	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL ON 2nd March, 1911.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	42	50,322
B. B. & C. I. Railway	35	41,503

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened weaker at 1s. 4 1-32d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-16d. on Demand and 1s 4 7-32d. to 1-4d. for 8 months' Sight Credits. To-day being mail day, there has been little business doing, and rates close quiet as under, Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 7-32d. to 1-4d
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 3-16d. April
Do. Francs	...171
Do. Marks	...133 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...131 3-4
Shanghai ,,	...176 1-2
Japan ,,	...149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 96 1-16 and after touching 95 7-8 closes steady at 95 15-16 for Cash and the Settlement. There has not been much business doing to-day.

We quote :—

Cash ...	...	...	Rs. 95 15	0
Settlement ...	...	...	,, 95 15	0

BULLION :—

Yesterday Bar Silver in London closed 1-8 lower for ready at 24 5-16 and 1-16 lower for delivery in two months at 24 1-2. The New York quotation was 1-4 down at 52 3-4. The local market opened at 61 1-4 ex duty for ready and has kept steady during the day. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	...	Rs:	24	0 0
Australian ,, ...	...	,,	24	0 0
Sovereigns ,, ...	...	,,	15	0 0
Silver Ready ex duty	...	,,	61	4 0
,, 1st settlement	...	,,	61	8 0
,, 2nd settlement	...	,,	61	14 0

COTTON.

The market opened quiet but steady the quotation for good Broach being Rs 343. During the day there has been some speculative buying in the bazaar and at Colaba the rate touched Rs 350. Exporters are doing nothing as there is no fresh business coming forward at present prices. The market closes steady as under.

In ready cotton there has been little demand by shippers, but mills have been buying moderately.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M G Broach	...359	April
Fine M G Broach	...362	March
Good M G Broach	...350-51	,,
Fine M G Wardha Hingunghat	...356	,,
Fine M G Nagpur Kampti	...353-4	,,
Fine M G Damangaum Pulgaon	...344	,,
Fine M G Khangaum Akola	...339	,,
Fine M G Amraoti	...339	,,
Fine M G Muttia	...328-4	,,
F G M G Khandeish	...309	,,
Fine M G Khandeish	...326	,,
Fine M G Bengals	...314	,,
F G H G Bengals	...293	,,
Good Westerns H G	...348	April-May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	...367	,,

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	...	Easier.
Estimated Sales	...	5,000 bales
Total Imports	...	3,000 ,,

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July
7·41 — 5	7·42 — 5	7·43 — 4	7·41 — 5

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
7·38 —4	7·15 —5	6·83 —5	6·70 —5	6·64 —5

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is again easier.

We quote :—

Ready ...	...	Rs,	12 7	0 B. T.
April-May ...	...	,,	12 15	0 B. T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is quiet but steady.

We quote :—

Brown Delhi April-May...	Rs,	7	4	6 B. T.
Ready Brown Cawnpore...	,,	6	7	0 B. T.
Ready Yellow Gusrat ...	,,	7	14	0 B. T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

The market is steady with business doing.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs.	51	8	0
Mimbara ...	,,	52	8	0
Yellow Hinganghat ...	,,	56	8	0
Red Jubbulpore ...	,,	50	0	0
Black Kutni ...	,,	45	9	0

POPPYSEED :—

The market is steady.

We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	10	14	0 B. T.
April-May ...	Rs.	10	14	0 ,,

CASTORSEED :—

Quiet.

We quote :—

Ready and forward ...	Rs.	36	0	0

COTTONSEED :—

Steady.

We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	25	8	0 to Rs. 26	0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Steady.

We quote :—

Bold Grain ...	Rs.	45	8	0
Small ...	Rs.	44	8	0

WHEAT :—

Quiet.

We quote :—

White Bangla Feb.-Mar.	Rs.	4	9	0 B. T.
White Delhi Mar.-Apl.	,,	4	15	0 ,,

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,582 1-2
Bank of Burma	133
Bank of India	62 1-2
Eastern Bank	70
Indian Specie	50

MILLS.

David	370
Manookji Petit	2,635

PRESS.

New Mofussil	792 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	121
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	167 1-2
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord. ...	275
Colaba Land and Mill	1,107 1-2
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	16

RAILWAY.

Tapti-Valley	487 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Saturday :—

Cotton	12,499 bales.
Wheat	6,466 cwts.
Linseed	26,542 ,,
Rapeseed	5,761 ,,
Gingellyseed	6,701 ,,
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts...	4,621 ,,
Castorseed	6,693 ,,
Rice	3,412 ,,
Myrabollams...	5,758 ,,
Cottonseed	19,610 ,,
Mowrasseed...	Nil
Gram	1,438 ,,
Joowar	231 ,,
Maize	4,392 ,,

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Mar. 4.] [BOMBAY, March 5.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	81 1-16		1-8
do. Rentes ...	97 3 4	un	chgd
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan..	64 5-16	un	chgd
do. Govt. Securities...	24 5-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	24 1-2	un	chgd
do. 2 months' hence...	52 3-4	un	chgd
do. in New York ...	25-29 1-2	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris.	20-48	1 2	
do. at Berlin...	4-86 3-8	un	chgd
do. at New York...	3 1-2 p.c.	since	
Discount Bank of England Rate	16th	Feb.	
do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight.	22-16	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.	2 1-2	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 1-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 1-4	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2 7-8	un	chgd
Interest 7 day Market Loans...	3 1-8	un	chgd

Bar Gold ... 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd,

Closing Tone of Silver.—Quiet.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Dull.	Steady.
Futures	...	Dull.
East Indian	...	Quiet.
Manchester	...	Quiet.
Total Sales	...	4,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export		300
Imports	...	3,000
Mid Americans	...	7·62—2
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown		9 3-4 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
7·40 — 6	7·41 — 6	7·41 — 6	7·40 — 6	7·37 — 5

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
7·14 —6	6·81 —7	6·68 —7	6·62 —7

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	17,000
Receipts at U. S. Last year ...	9,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	2,000
Exports to Continent ...	33,000
Spot Cotton— ...	14-40—15
Futures—Month of May 14-34— 5 / Futures—Month of July 14-17— 5	Declined on Commission house liquidation and on reported slack spots demand.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton ...	14·2-16 unchgd
Futures—Month of Mar. ...	14·41—2
Do. do May ...	14·49—1
Closing Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Quiet,
Cotton Total Visible Supply ...	4,210,000 —130,000
Do. Total Visible Supply East Indian	215,000
Do. Quantity in Sight ...	10,360,000 +160,000
Do. Stocks	1,2:9,000
Afloat Americans	140,000
Do. Indian	6,000

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi ... .

Do. Month—March.

Do. Name of Ports—London.—Nominal.

Red Karachi ... .

Do. Month—March.

Do. Name of Ports—London.—Nominal.

Tone—Quiet but steady.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Feb-62lbs ...33 7-8

Do. Months—Feb.-March—Sellers.—Quiet.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...33

Do. Month—March.—Done.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p.c. ex-ship...45 1-2

Do. Months—April-May.

Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship..47 1-2

Do. Months—April-May.

Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.

Brown Cawnpore ... 40 3-4

Do. Months—April-May—Sellers.

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.

Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet but steady.

LINSEED—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 72 1-2

Do. Months—April-May.—Sellers.

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.

Tone of Linseed—Quiet.

Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 68 1-2

Do. Months—Feb.-March.

Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg.—Nearest Value

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).12 1-4 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ...6 4 1-2—Value.—Quiet.

SUGAR—

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags. 12 8 1-4—Sellers.

Do. Months of Shipment ...May-Aug.

Tone—Quiet.

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India 12 10 1-2—Nominal.

Do. Months of Shipments ...Mar.-Apl.

Tone—Unchanged.

German Beet-root 88 p. c ...9-9 1-4—Sellers.

Months of Shipments ...April.

Tone—Quiet but steady.

M A B & Similar Crystals C & F India 13 9 3-4—Sellers.

Months of Shipments ... Mar-Aug.

Tone—Quiet.

Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay 11 10 1-2—Value.

Months of Shipments ...March.

Tone—Firm.

Java Sugar—

General Tone—Quiet.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Bohemia," March 4

The following passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd steamer "Bohemia" from Trieste and intermediate ports on Saturday :—

Abraham, Mr and Mrs
Beg Abdoola, Mr
Bruce, Major J E L
Candy, Miss
Christo, Mr
Calvocoressi, Mr
Fried, Mr B
Grant, Mrs
Ghadiali, Mr Dinshaw
Hoffer, Mr C
Hill, Major W A
Howard, Mr
Johnson, Mr
Kolaporewala, Dr Phiroze J
Lias Mr A G
Laudmann, Mr H
Livingstone, Mrs daughter and son
Mehta, Mrs P B
Molloy, Lt
Martin, Capt
Omrigar, Mr N H
Pavlik Prof H
Bowcroft Capt
Shanovich, Miss M
Stransky, Mr B
Sheppard, Mr
Taylor Mr
Varkados, Mrs C
Williams, Mr S C
Willis, Lt G C
Willis, Miss

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Wesmeath says : "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed. Chemists Grocers, etc., sell it.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

STRAND JONES—February 13, at Lahore, the wife of Rev J Strand Jones, Assistant Chaplain, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

British and Foreign Bible Society, Annual Meeting, Y. M. C. A., 6 p.m.

St. George's Hospital Endowment Funds, Subscribers' Meeting in the Office of Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, solicitors, 6-15 p.m.

Bombay Millowners' Association, Ballot for a Trustee of the Port.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Special attraction, Our star film "Robert the Silent."

Skating Rink : Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m. Ladies Session, 9 to 10 a.m., Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p.m.

Maxim:—"He that has more knowledge than judgment is made for another man's use more than his own."

DEPARTURE OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore left Bombay with his followers on Friday night for Mysore.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of February, was 1,893, daily average 64·4 ; total of new cases 611 ; Parsis, 390 ; Hindus, 171 and other castes, 50. The number of children vaccinated was 158.

DHUNJEEBHOY EDALJEE ALLBLESS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of February was 619, of which there were 38 males, 271 females, and 310 children.

SIR MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the month of February was 437, of whom 343 were males and 94 females.

DEAD BODY OF A PARSI FOUND.—The dead body of a Parsi, named Nusserwanji Rustomji Wadia, aged 60, who was working as a tally clerk on board the ships in the harbour, was found floating in the sea at Sewree on Friday. From evidence recorded at the inquest held on his body on Saturday, it appeared that the deceased left home as usual on Thursday morning, and was not since then heard of. He used to go on different steamers lying in the harbour and work as a temporary tally clerk. An open verdict was recorded.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

The Excelsior reverted to the three shows nightly on Saturday, after the visit of Nicola terminated, and packed houses enjoyed the good films specially selected for the coming week. The star film "Robert the Silent" was the great attraction, and it is without doubt one of the finest films that has ever been seen in Bombay. The plot is laid in a French castle which alone gives an ideal old-world setting to the story, whilst the acting, dresses &c., are splendid. The management are to be congratulated on securing this fine historical film. The other pictures are all equally good and the comic films have proved to be provocative of laughter. M. Prince as the poor music-hall artiste proved a huge success, whilst Max Linder in "The Puzzle" gives five minutes of fun. The whole show is excellent and the management wish to point out that there will now be, as before, three shows nightly at 7, 8-30, and 10 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 6th March.

188. Musketry—The Ranges at Ghat Kopar are available for Class Firing as follows :—

Tuesday 7th instant.—All Parts Any Coy.

Wednesday 8th instant.—All Parts Any Coy.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

189. Parades.—Parades will be held on the Oval on Mondays and Thursdays at 6-30 p.m. until further orders, for Recruits, Reservists and members requiring parades for efficiency and also at Head-Quarters on Tuesdays and Saturdays at 6-30 p.m.

190. Rifles Meeting.—It is notified for information that the Annual Rifle Meeting will commence at Ghat Kopar on 13th instant, providing the Annual Class Firing is completed by that date. Members should therefore endeavour to complete their annual course without further delay. Entries will be received at the Adjutant's Office until 12 noon on Friday 10th instant, and programme will be available in a few days time.

The Annual Rifle Meeting will be held at Ghat Kopar from 12th to 20th instant by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m. daily.

B V R Range	12th Match	I 200 yards
,, ,,	13th ,,	II 300 yards
,, ,,	14th ,,	III 500 yards
,, ,,	15th ,,	IV 600 yards
,, ,,	16th ,,	V 700 yards
,, ,,	17th ,,	VI 800 yards
,, ,,	18th ,,	VIII and IX 200 yards
,, ,,	19th ,,	VII 200 yards also matches I to VI (closes)

G I P Ranges 12th Tennant Memorial Marksman Challenge Cup
,, 14th Bayley Challenge Cup
,, 16th Highland Challenge Cup
,, 18th Blaney Challenge Cup
,, 19th Leslie Challenge Cup

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, V. D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 6th March.

121 Parades.—Nos. 1 and 2 Companies.—Gun Instructional Parades will be held at the Salsette Battery, Apollo Bunder at 7-30 a. m. on Monday and Wednesday the 6th and 8th March, and at 9 p.m. on Tuesday and Thursday, the 7th and 9th March.

Members requiring drills for efficiency should attend those parades.

122 R G A Practice.—The R G A will carry out practice from Oyster Rock on Monday, Tuesday and Friday the

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's steamer Shirala, 3,403 tons, Captain F G Cunningham, arrived here on Saturday from Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar and passengers.

The Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Bohemia, 3,306 tons, Captain G Tellhuber, arrived here on Saturday from Trieste, February 16, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H M Cuthbush, arrived here on Saturday from Karachi, March 2, with a general cargo, 31 cabin and 887 deck passengers.

The steamer Waitemata, 3,459 tons, Captain G Vint, arrived here on Saturday from Newcastle, January 21, with a cargo of coal and shippers.

The steamer Ghirby, 2,192 tons, Captain R B Stone, arrived here on Saturday from Calcutta February 19, with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Walhalla 2,501 tons, Captain E Kable, sailed on Saturday for Marseilles and Liverpool with general cargo.

The steamer Imani, 2,979 tons, Captain Penbirthy, sailed on Saturday for Hamre and Dunkirk with a general cargo.

The P and O Company's steamer Malwa, 5,904 tons, Captain A Thompson, sailed on Saturday for London *viâ*, with English Mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Company's steamer Lawada, 2,124 tons, Captain W E Whittingham, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo.

The steamer Ellin 2,474 tons, Captain O Jacobsen sailed on Saturday for Calcutta, with the same bottom cargo.

The R and P S N Company's steamer Homayun 3,154 tons, Captain T L Moloney sailed on Saturday for Genoa with a general cargo and passengers.

The Asiatic S N Company's steamer Nurani, 2,302 tons, Captain Crobin sailed on Saturday for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Hyacinth.....Capt J D Dick R N...Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast.....Lt Comdr Hon R O B Bridgeman Royal Navy
H M S Sphinx .....Comdr J Harvey R N.....Special Service Steamer
R I M S Elphinstone .....Lt Comdr A St O Bowden R I Marine
R I M S General Brackenbury .....Lt Comdr Robinson Target Towing Steamer
Scudler.....Capt V Lessal .....German Cruiser

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 City of Athens ...Knout 3571 ...Karachi .....7-3 K Nixon and Co
5 Imani.....2979 Penberity .....Dunkirk..... 4-3 K Nixon & Co
7 Quantock ...2776 Johnstons Hall .....Hull.....7-3 W & A Graham & Co
8 Wardha...2552 Nicholson....Calcutta 11-3 MM & Co
10&11 Rinaldo.....2770 Pickering.....Hull.....10-3 J Finlay and Co Ld
13 Egypt.....4178 Summers.....London.....11-3 P & O Co
15 Roselyn.....2395 Fishby.....Dunkirk .....7-3 W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March. 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Bingo Maru	3873	Pearson	Kobe	10-3	N Y Kaisha
B Ness	1902	Wickman	Liverpool	6-3	W&AG&Co
C & R Rotenfels	3590	Freedon	Hamburg		11-3 W & A Graham & Co
F Clan Macinnes	2490	Maclean	Cochin		11-3 J Finlay & Co Ld
K Khosrou	2410	Hannah	Genoa	15-3	B&P S N Co
N Dagmar	1963	Hutsman	Liverpool		10-3 W & A Graham and Co
P Grangewood	2193	Hatswell	New York		8-3 T Morrison & Co
Q Persiana	2616	Garrett	Dunkirk		8-3 T Morrison & Co

H W P D

Courland...760 Ebrahim...Gulf Port 9-3 Bo S N Co Ld
Netravati...699 ...Fakeera ...Repairing ...Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
4	Bohemia	Tellhuber	Trieste Feb 16
	Linga	Cutbush	Karachi Mar 2
	Waitemata	Vint	NewcastleJan21
	Shirley	stone	Calcutta Feb 19
	Shirala	Cunningham	Mauritius Feb16

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
4	Heathdine	Tippett	Trieste
	Imani	Pinbirthy	Dunkirk &c
	Walhalla	Krabbe	Liverpool
	Lawada	Whittingham	Calcutta &c
	Ellin	Jacobsen	Calcutta
	Nurani	Crebbin	Calcutta
	Homayun	Moloney	Genoa

The steamer Bohemia for Trieste &c, began to load on Saturday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co,'s steamer Nera from Bombay arrived at Marseilles on Friday the 3rd instant at 5 p.m.

The Ellerman steamer City of Benares passed the Suez Canal on the 3rd instant and is expected to arrive at Bombay on the evening of the 13th instant.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of York sailed for Bombay from Birkenhead on the afternoon of the 2nd instant, and the same Company's steamer City of Glasgow arrived at Liverpool on the 3rd instant, morning.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Myanza arrived at Suez from Colombo, on the evening of the 3rd instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Delta arrived at Plymouth, on the morning of the 3rd instant.

The British India steamer Chanda left London on the afternoon of the 4th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Athens s—500 bales cotton, Gaddney and Co, 8,000 cwts maize, Sandy and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persiana s—225 cwts gingellyseed D Tejpal.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—1 bale cotton Kidlick Nixon and Co; 228 cwts chutney, Manekji Premjaji and Sons, 48 cwts chutney N K Jussawalla, 15 cwts gum, K Morarji and Co, 18 cwts fish maws, E Moledina; 105 cwts Chutney, D P Batha and Co; 154 cwts chutney, Framji Naoroji.

FOR NEW YORK.

Egypt s—140 cwts condiments, M Punjaji and Sons, Grangewood s—22 cwts gums, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR HULL.

Quantock s—8,000 cwts cottonseed, W Bucher, 12,000 cwts castor seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

Rinaldo s—2,000 cwts nigerseed B B Lloyd and Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Rottenfels s—226 bales cotton Ralli Bros. 1 bale cotton, Volkart Bros; 330 bales cotton, A Blaschcck and Co; 40 cwts cardamom seed, G Tochidina and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed and 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 1,183 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Roselyn s—4,000 cwts. gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers 2,000 cwts ground nuts, A Blaschcck and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed. Sanday and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Rotenfels s—330 bales cotton, A Blaschcck and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Galevale s—1,500 tons manganese ore R A Willis

FOR GENOA.

Khosrau s—110 bales cotton, Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co; 155 bales cotton W Wolf and Sons,

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s—100 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co 40 cwts Sharkfins, and 4 cwts fishmaws M; Rehoman 125 cwts Sharkfins sharkfins E Moledina.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s—225 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co

FOR KOBE.

Bingo Maru s—200 bales cotton M Umersey and Co; 1,200 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co 200 bales cotton N Futehally and Co; 20 tons rapeseed and 5 tons castorseed Besho and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Bingo Maru s—50 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FOR MOJI.

Bingo Maru s—130 bales cotton, the Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bingo Maru s—200 bales cotton The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

LAWRENCE & MAYO.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST
By Appointment to
H. E. THE EARL OF MINTO, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.M.G., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA
AND
H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.B., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

HEAD OFFICES:—
67 and 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.
OFFICES IN THE EAST:—
CAIRO, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS and RANGOON.
Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

NOTICE.—From 1st March next our Business will be carried on from our new Premises in Hornby Road, (Macmillian Buildings), opposite the Fire Brigade Station.

PIANOS
FOR SALE
FOR HIRE
On terms to suit purchasers or easy monthly payments for one or two years.
BROADWOOD.
BLUTHNER.
SCHIEDMAYER.
RICHD. LIPP.
GROTRIAN.
STEINWEG NACHF.
PAUL WERNER.
MARCKS & CO.
SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS.—A few of the above celebrated pianos for SALE as bargains, condition perfect and fully warranted for same period as new instruments.
WORN PIANOS.—We employ expert renovators, hammers refelted, toned, regulated and pianos tuned.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WEDDING, BIRTHDAY
AND GENERAL
PRESENTATION ARTICLES
IN
ENDLESS VARIETY.
GOLD JEWELLERY,
SILVER WARE AND
ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE.
MAKING GOLD AND JEM SET JEWELLERY A SPECIALITY.
PRICES EXTREMELY MODERATE!
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"O.T."
A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS AND STORES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.
THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.
J. EGGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY:

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	" "
Chester, 125 deg	4 12 2	" "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg.	4 8 2	" "
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 8 2	" "
Elephant, 125 deg.	4 3 0	per two tins.
125 deg, (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
All cans all sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.
Ooorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.
Order books supplied gratis on application.

JOOSUB HAJI JAN MAHOMED & CO.,
"CHEAP JACK,"
TAILORS
AND
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
HOSIERS AND HATTERS,
MAJESTIC HOTEL,
Opposite Apollo Hotel,
FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL OFFER.
COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—
9¼ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4¼ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *
* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.
5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
* If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

MARSHALL'S STEAM ROAD ROLLERS
HAVE SECURED
THE "GRAND PRIX"
and
GOLD MEDAL.
THE HIGHEST AWARDS
at the Brussels International Exhibition, 1910.
Adopted by leading Municipalities and Public Bodies all over the world.
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For particulars write to:—
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Monday, 6th March, 1911.

STREET TRAFFIC.

THE Board of Trade has been busy, through its London Traffic Branch, in considering what measures can be taken to reduce the congestion in the roads of the Metropolis. The preliminary results of the special inquiry begun in 1909, and to be completed next year, are given in the report recently published. They refer to the defects in the existing road arteries leading into London, to their sufficiency or otherwise, and offer suggestions for bringing them up to present and future requirements. The roads, the cross-rods connecting them, and all areas in course of development, or likely to be occupied have been minutely investigated. The Board looks hopefully forward to making alterations in the outer areas that will help to remedy defects in the Metropolitan road system at a cost much less than if the improvements were carried out in the central districts or were deferred until years to come. The task of making a census of the volume of traffic on London's main roads was placed in the hands of the trained Staff of the Statistical Department of the London County Council and they showed that the traffic both in and out of London is greater on the roads leading east and west than on those south and north. The count was made in the six weeks from January 3 to February 18 in 1910, and again at somewhat fewer points from June 6 to July 22, thus getting an average of the summer and winter traffic. To do this perfectly, the more number of vehicles was not considered conclusive evidence, the learned enumerators sought for a true "traffic unit" that should assign a correct co-efficient for each vehicle using the roads. This estimated size, speed and flexibility, as on these depend the occupation of the road, or the obstruction offered by the vehicle. Having satisfied themselves on this point they found that the Oxford Road at Ealing and the Bath Road at Brentford supported a larger volume of traffic than any others within nine miles of St. Paul's.

Outward traffic is heavier between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. than inward, especially in summer, market carts and such vehicles entering long before eight o'clock and going out always in the afternoon. Apparently the seasons make little difference in the commercial traffic of Central London. But in the outskirts the summer brings about a great change in the proportion of passenger vehicles and cycles to business carts. The only district, however, where these exceed trade vehicles is the South-Western and that only slightly. In one other division they are nearly even, but in all the others trade outnumber passenger vehicles, in some cases by as much as five to one. The Report advises the construction of nearly 100 miles of new roads and 25 miles of extensions or improvements of old ways. The new list contains a Great Western and a Great Eastern Avenue, the latter starting from Shoreditch and running for ten miles parallel with the road to Colchester, the former parallel for thirteen miles with the Oxford Road. Several shorter new roads and extensions are suggested, which, to judge by the map, should comfortably ease the traffic in each locality. The councillors premise that there are many difficulties to be surmounted before the alignments can be looked on as more than ideas, but they say emphatically that the cost of these desirable improvements, heavy though it may be now, can never be less, and will certainly be more in the future, probably double in seven or eight years' time, when such alterations and additions will be imperatively required. Action is undoubtedly expensive, but in action not less costly. Millions of people, the report says, lose time every day and with it an incalculable amount of money owing to unnecessary delays on their way to business. Meanwhile what bodies should bear the burden of the work is not hinted at though the Board reminds the general public that they will benefit largely from the construction and improvements of roads that will accelerate transport and facilitate movement, while local authorities will find the growth of the population stimulated and rateable values increased; the tramways will earn more, and the property of landowners be largely enhanced.

It is proposed that some one central authority should have control of the scheme, so that the needs of the Metropolis might be provided for on the broadest lines, and that the powers conferred on this authority should include, among other fairly arbitrary gifts, compulsory expropriation where purchase by agreement failed, the power to lay down building lines on the new roads and to buy land that would be wanted in future alterations before its value had been enhanced by the erection of houses, the demolition of which new schemes would require. In fact the report foreshadows the creation of some body very like the Bombay Improvement Trust. This though not yet a perfect work, has evidently fired the imagination and the ambition of the London Traffic Branch of the Board of Trade. No one can fail to see that with London rapidly expanding, the danger of congestion is increasing at a still faster rate. Where in former times blocks in the traffic only occurred Citywards and in the flush of the London season, hardly a day now passes without the holding up of the traffic at various points by the solemn and omnipotent policeman long before the City is reached. In spite of the multiplication of motors and taxi-cabs and the consequent acceleration of individual vehicles, the stream of traffic is greater than ever and just as slow to disperse in the aggregate. Any measures that can let the human and business currents flow unimpeded will be welcomed by the public. What the construction of so many miles of new road and extensions of old ones will cost, the report is too prudent to indicate, subsequent sittings of the Board will have to define this interesting and weighty point. Awaiting developments, property-owners in the districts adumbrated in the new alignments will be cheerfully occupied looking forward to securing a good price for the land that must be taken up and handed over to an army of roadmenders.

"TRADE UNIONS FOR INDIA!" WE have heard a good deal from itinerant Labour members in India from time to time of the desirability of trade union organisation in this country and of vague suggestions that at some future date steps would be taken by professional organisers to establish such societies amongst the industrial classes. Such statements, however, we imagine, have never been seriously regarded, partly because everyone here knows how irrational such proposals are and partly because past experience here taught us not to put too much reliance upon the eloquence of the travelling demagogue. It was, therefore, a little startling as well as amusing to find the *Times* suddenly announcing that "a movement is on foot in Great Britain to promote an organisation of industrial workers in India. It was proposed" we were told, "to form a general workers union acting under the guidance of the Federated Committee of Trades Unions of Great Britain. One of the first objects of the new organisation was to be an agitation for a Workmen's Compensation Act, as well as to organise the cotton operatives in India." This was indeed, an imposing programme, but after the proposal had been discussed by a meeting of representative Trade Unionists in London, the practical part of it was whittled down to this, that the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress should ask Lord Crewe to concede the right of combination in the case of Indian industrial workers. Even this more modest scheme the Trade Unionists, we fancy, will find difficult enough to carry out with any effect. Even if the Parliamentary Committee have the temerity to present such a request to Lord Crewe, they are not likely to meet with a very encouraging reception. Lord Morley's experience of sedition during his term of office will have been sufficient to warn his successor against permitting further organisations, under no matter how innocent a guise, to stir up further trouble in the country. It is absurd to expect an ignorant mill-hand or coolie to be able to differentiate between widespread industrial agitation against trade conditions and a political agitation against a Government, and Lord Crewe's advisers will be well aware of this. However good the intentions of the Trade Unionists at home may be, they had better confine their energies to bettering trade conditions, about which they have some knowledge. For, in this country, it would be the easiest thing in the world for such organisations as they propose to be utilised by political agitators, and become hot-beds of seditionist propaganda. Besides we do not fancy the India Office would welcome the constant interference of the Federated Committee of Trades Unions in Great Britain.

APPOINTMENTS TO THE INDIAN ARMY. THE recently published list of Gentleman Cadets appointed as 2nd-Lieutenants to the Unattached List of the Indian Army clearly shows that a very high standard of efficiency is still being maintained in recruiting the commissioned ranks of British officers. The list comprises one hundred and sixty-five cadets in the order they passed out of the Royal Military College and shows that twelve in the first twenty, nineteen in the first thirty and a total of thirty in the first forty-six obtained the much coveted appointments for which there is a keen competition. The remaining vacancies were given to King's Cadets who are assured of their appointments regardless of their position in the passing-out list. As regards these cadetships we must confess our inability to understand the conditions under which they are usually conferred and it is not clear that the regulations laid down for guidance in making selections are strictly adhered to. The Indian Army is certainly at present getting the pick of those appointed to the cavalry and infantry. The alteration in the regulations by which appointments are competed for on passing out instead as formerly on passing into "Sandhurst" was very necessary and wise. Under previous regulations there was a probability of the appointments going chiefly to those candidates whose qualifications might possibly begin and end with a capacity for book-work only. Under the present system it is the best display of an ability for military work and practical commonsense which opens the door to the Indian Army. It is also gratifying to notice that the Indian Army is able to secure many who are amongst the best of their year, in games and outdoor sports. Apart from the enhanced rates of pay, life in the Indian Army offers many attractions; it is also an escape from the hum-drum monotony of garrison life at Home. It must also not be lost sight of that since Lord Kitchener came to India, the Indian Army has taken a much higher position as a thoroughly efficient fighting machine than it ever did before; to be a member of it means practical soldiering.

CHEAP POST-CARDS. AFTER the Coronation, according to the Post-Master General, the public in England, and no doubt every where else in King George's dominions will enjoy the privilege of buying post-cards of the thin, buff stamped official variety at their face-value, nothing being taken from the purchaser to cover the cost of the paper or of the printing. This indulgence may interfere with the sale by stationers of the unstamped post-card, 25 or more of which sell now readily for one penny, for with the Post Office waiving its claim to a profit of one half-penny on every six pence spent on stamped post-cards most people will find it convenient to buy them. To the questions of Captain Gilmour and the Earl of Ronaldshay in the House of Commons asking Mr. Herbert Samuel if he realised the loss such a policy would entail on private traders, the Post Master General calmly replied that he had fully considered the effect the "desirable reform" might have upon the stationery trade before he adopted it. All countries, he added, except Holland, sold their stamped post-cards at their face value, and he seemed in nowise dismayed at the prospect of a shrinkage in the sale of unstamped cards. It may be that Mr. Herbert Samuel is right in his belief that the general growth of Post Office business will soon recoup the trade for any such temporary loss. The privilege of circulating through the post private printed cards was only granted in 1894, he informed the House. This new grace soon to be granted by the Post Office authority decidedly lessens the benefit of the former favor, but the public are certainly the gainers and will not grumble. The trade may hope to continue the sale of the strong cards as before, for the Post Office only offers the buff and flimsy variety for their face-value and they are not precisely popular.

THE Delhi Durbar Police Act will be introduced at the approaching meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council.

IT is notified that recipients of the Indian Order of Merit are entitled to put the letters I. O. M. after their names.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to England, on Saturday, by the Mail steamer "Malwa" were: Sir William Emerson, Sir D. M., and Lady Hamilton, Brig.-General Hickman and Sir E. Parrott.

The Survey of India Notes for January report that Colonel Hodgson, Superintendent of the Eastern Circle, inspected the Mandalay and Yamethin offices during his tour in Burma.

IT is notified that in order to assimilate as far as possible the nomenclature of the Indian war organisation with that of the Home organisation, the terms British Field Hospital and Indian Field Hospital have been abolished.

THE revised financial statement for the United Provinces will be presented at the meeting of the Provincial Legislative Council at Lucknow on the 13th. The resolution will be moved and discussed.

THE ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new High Court buildings at Allahabad, has been fixed for the 18th instant, and will be performed by the retiring Chief Justice Sir John Stanley.

THE Secretary of State has appointed Mr. K. M. Ward, B. A. of the Chambridge University to the Indian Education Service, as Professor of Physics, in the Government College, Rangoon.

A FRONTIER correspondent reports that the Hindus in various villages of Peshbulak between Jellalabad and Dakka have deserted their homes in consequence of frequent attacks upon them. Some have sought refuge in Jellalabad itself and others have gone to the tribal country.

ON Friday night, at the Guntakal junction of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, a Hindu fireman of Hubli was run over by a locomotive and killed on the spot. It is reported that the driver of the engine of a Bangalore train while backing the locomotive into its shed was unaware that the deceased was at work under the engine.

THE "Pioneer's" London correspondent wires:—Mr. Lefroy, Indian Government Entomologist, gave on Friday, the first of the series of lectures at the Imperial College of Science and Technology. Lord Cromer who presided said that Colonial Government were vainly applying to the Entomological Research Committee for experiment of economic entomology. Mr. Lefroy opined that it was impossible to colonise the tropics and develop them agriculturally so as to utilise their immense possibilities for supplying raw material, until we had successfully tackled the questions of the insect-transmitted disease.

ACCORDING to an answer given in the House of Commons, by Mr. Hobhouse, 163,000 persons have left the Workhouse to draw old age pensions. Of these 136,000 were in England and Wales, 10,000 in Scotland, and 17,000 in Ireland.

IN regard to the statement published in a German newspaper that the Arab rebels in the Yemen obtain their weapons from English sources, Sir Edward Grey informed Viscount Wolmer in mail week, that the Government do not know, how those arms are secured, and have no reason to suppose that the report is correct.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

The German Fleet.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, FEB. 18.

It seems to be the fate of the speeches of German Princes to be misunderstood; but none has given rise to more speculation as to its meaning than that delivered by the Regent of Brunswick, the Duke Johann Albrecht of Mecklenburg, at a banquet at Bremen, on Friday evening. His words were as follows: Often and gladly I have sojourned within Bremen's walls, and Bremen ships have borne me across the oceans of almost every zone. When I looked up to the masts of your ships, all kinds of thoughts and comparisons between then and now came into my head. Before you took possession of your venerable House, Germany's Imperial power, in spite of external splendour, sank slowly but surely, and Princes left to themselves paralysed their forces by internecine struggle. Only out there, on the waves of the sea, and idea remained alive. Now the German Empire shines in its old power in the new splendour of Germany's Imperial Crown. The German Empire stands in the centre of Europe as the commanding preserver of peace. But what about the old spirit abroad and at home? Under the black, white, and red flag one sees the wild struggle of competition, the struggle of all against all, a dissolution of German interests; and that at a time when foreign nations are consentrating all their strength. We see the German Empire yielding step by step and many an anxious German eye looks up to the high masts with the question. When will that banner be lowered to give place to the Union Jack, the Tri-colour, or even the Yellow Dragon banner? "These are grave words; but I belive that it is precisely here that they should be spoken by one who has a warm heart for German trade and German shipping, and that from here, ere it is too late, the appeal should be sounded. All hands to work! To shipowners, to big lines of steamers, to the representatives of mining and industry, I address the appeal that they should combine together like others on large principles for the welfare of the whole community. Then the old Hansa spirit will live again; then it will develop new strength, and our trade and shipping will acquire the place among the nations which is due to German trade and German shipping." At a time when the rest of the nation is swelling with self-satisfaction over the recent successes of the Imperial foreign policy, and when it is impossible to open a paper without finding complacent reflections on the unparalleled progress which German trade and shipping have made in recent years, the Duke's jeremiad is, to most people, absolutely incomprehensible.

PRINCE AND SOCIALISM.

The speech delivered by Prince Henry of Prussia was the sole topic to arouse the Reichstag from the state of lethargy in which one quarter of its members listened to the discussion on the Naval Secretary's salary in the second reading stage of the Budget. The oration in question was delivered on Monday at a gathering of veterans of the 35th Regiment. In it the Prince said that though they had no cause to fear the enviers of Germany all over the world they had "every occasion to be on the watch, and, as old and young soldiers, to really round the supreme Emperor and War Lord in the struggle against the domestic foe, who was ever becoming more menacing." To make his meaning quite clear the Prince added that as they all knew "at a time not far off an opportunity would be afforded of showing a loyal and patriotic spirit in spite of all differences of opinion."

It was to these remarks that the Socialist, Herr Ledebour, referred in the following passage of his speech on Monday afternoon: A Prussian Prince, who is, incidentally an Admiral of the Fleet, has just delivered an electioneering speech for the coming Reichstag elections to associations of veterans. If these naval beach-runners have nothing better to do with their spare time than to make such speeches, I should strongly urge Admiral Tirpitz to find them something more to do. To us as Socialists it can only be welcome if this admiral makes further speeches against Socialism. We raise no opposition to that. He is just like his elder brother, an involuntary agitator for Socialism. But as taxpayers and in the interests of the service, we must protest against such speeches being delivered. It is an unheard of thing that an admiral who is still in the service should make election speeches. I have as much confidence as in Admiral Tirpitz's repeatedly asseverated love of peace that he will, in the interests of the service, take most drastic measures against action of this kind on the part of an active admiral.

This brought the Naval Secretary to his feet at once. He said: "I must protest with the utmost energy and emphasis against the manner in which Herr Ledebour has represented the speech of Prince Henry. I have read the speech, and there is absolutely nothing in it which Prince Henry was not justified in saying. Moreover, it is no electioneering oration, but a speech delivered to a small circle of comrades. Further, Herr Ledebour has no right as a taxpayer to speak of his Highness the Prince, for Prince Henry receives neither pension nor salary from the navy. Herr Ledebour's representation are consequently absolutely inaccurate, and I again protest against them most emphatically."

Commenting on Prince Henry's speech, the "Kolnische Zeitung" says: "After all we have experienced, and still constantly experience, when the Emperor touches on political topics in his speeches, many will agree with us that, in the general interest, it would have been better if the Emperor's brother had not afforded a pretext for beating the tom-tom to those elements which lose no opportunity of casting suspicions on the monarchy. Not that there is anything to object to in the contents of Prince Henry's remarks. A Prince of the Imperial House cannot be prevented from pointing out to an assembly of veterans that sentiments of loyalty which are and must be demanded from soldiers cannot be reconciled with adherence to Socialism. But weapons which are used on both sides are not equal. A comparatively trifling pretext will be exaggerated to one of the utmost importance, and all means of distortion and incitement will be employed till the final balance is drawn . . . . the cause of the monarchy. . . . . we fear will be found to have got more harm than good from the Prince's action. Therefore, we think it would be better if it were left to the Monarchical parties and Press to tussle with the Socialists, and if members of the Imperial House were to hold aloof from this battlefield."

GERMAN NAVY.

The Reichstag on Monday, began the debate on the second reading of the Naval Estimates.

Herr Erzberger (Centre) expressed his appreciation of the economies which had been practised in the administration of the navy, and he observed that Mr. Lee, a former Civil Lord of the British Admiralty, had declared last year in the House of Commons that he would like to see in England a navy law modelled on the German law. That the wide scope allowed for German naval construction was of advantage to the country was shown alone by the rapid growth of Germany's foreign trade. Continuing, the speaker maintained that the total expenditure in Germany on national defence represented a smaller burden per head of the population than in France or Great Britain. The German fleet existed for defensive, not offensive purposes, and that fact should destroy the myth circulated in England of a German invasion. The changes made in the composition of the North Sea squadron in no way altered the situation. The changes in question were necessary, as the new battleships were too large to pass through the Kiel Canal. Proceeding, Herr Erzberger said that in the same way the dockyards in Wilhelmshaven should not continue to lie idle. The British Premier had made observations on this subject which did not entirely correspond with the facts. He had forgotten that England also had granted sum for a large number or ships to be completed in 1913. Herr Droesuher (Conservative) said he approved of the naval policy of the Secretary of State, and laid special stress on the discipline maintained in the navy. Admiral von Tirpitz, the Secretary of State, said he wished to corroborate the statement that Germany's fleet had never been built for offensive purposes. This fact was so evident to every German that it was really unnecessary to affirm it. Continuing, the Admiral said: Herr Erzberger declared that our sea power should be so developed as to make it dangerous for every other sea Power to attack us. That is the nucleus, the centre of gravity of our procedure. This is obvious from the preamble of the navy law, where it is written that "to reach the fixed goal, the protection of our sea commerce and the colonies by ensuring peace with honour," so and so is necessary, and, further, that it is not absolutely necessary that the German battle fleet shall be as strong as those of other great sea Powers, but that it can be weaker. If attack was the object, it should real that Germany should have a fleet which was stronger. It is an old axiom of the first naval historians and naval heroes of England that, to be able to attack, superiority in fighting power was necessary. We however, say exactly the converse.

GERMAN FLEET.

In the continued debate on the second reading of the Naval Estimates, the Radicals again brought up the question of disarmament, and once more complained that the German Government had not taken up a conciliatory attitude upon it. Into this "political region" Admiral von Tirpitz declined to go, but he said:—I should, however, like to emphasise that it is quite an extraordinary error on the part of the English to maintain that we have accelerated the construction of our fleet beyond the provisions of the Naval Laws. That would only have been possible if the Reichstag had granted us the necessary means. As a matter of fact, we have not had a penny for the purpose. For that reason, the statement which has been made in England has struck us as very remarkable explanation has not been lacking from our side, both before and since. Then there has been talk of agitation in the Press, but it is not clear to me what Press is meant. Our Press has—and I should like to lay stress on this—in recent years, with very few exceptions, expressed itself very calmly and reservedly as to our relations to England, and done precisely the opposite of agitate. Since the misunderstandings between Germany and England arose, the German Press has behaved exemplarily. Like the majority of the speakers, the Naval Secretary repeated once more the old "irrelevant asseverations about the German fleet being built for defensive and not aggressive purposes," and he is reported to have appended to one of these declarations the remark: "It would not be right if our fleet were superior to another one."

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

Russo-Chinese relations are strained, and the Russian Government is anxious to better them now, rather than to postpone the negotiations to some less auspicious moment. For some time past "conversation" have been going on between the Russian Minister at Pekin and the Foreign Office there, but their upshot was words, and Russia wants acts. During the past few days fresh and energetic efforts were put forth by the Russian Government, but the only result was to strengthen the impression prevalent here that China is resolved to sulk, and hold aloof until she has gathered strength, and can confront Russia on terms of equality. The Tsar's Government has numerous grievances, political and commercial of old and recent date, which call for speedy redress. While settling these differences it was hoped that a general agreement might be concluded with China, which would place Russians in that country on a footing consonant with the historical role played by Tsardom, and the privileges enjoyed by her in virtue of many considerations that ought never to have been lost sight of. China's attitude has shattered these hopes, and the Russian Government is now preparing to employ means potent enough to realise them. What Russia desires is a general rearrangement of relation, to be embodied in an entente which would be substituted for various antiquated treaties. What China says she wants is to take a stand on diplomatic documents which still hold good and observe them to the letter. Russia upbraids China for refusing to allow consuls to be appointed at various cities congruously with the Treaty of 1881. China has, replied that the Treaty extends Russia's right of creating consuls only to two additional cities, but not to more, and that the right has been exercised long ago. The authorities have complained of the hindrances put in the way of Russian merchants selling tea. The Chinese Ministers' answer that their action is grounded on Paragraph 16 of the Treaty. China affirms that she desires peace ardently, and for that reason has been patient under trying conditions and silent during the recent Russo-Japanese negotiations, but that she looks upon the integrity of her Empire and everything that necessarily flows from that conception as a postulate of all future agreements with foreign States.

The Russian Government is now contemplating act which will constitute at once evidence of its profound dissatisfaction and a lever for removing its cause. If this move be successful a large number of heterogeneous questions, from the tea trade with in the Chinese Empire to the rectification of Russia's frontier by means of geographical features, will be melted down in the crucible of diplomacy and recast in a Russian mould.

UNREST IN TURKEY.

The meeting of the party of Union and Progress which took place on Tuesday, in Constantinople, was both long and stormy. The full details of the discussion are kept rigidly secret, but I have been able to obtain the principal results from a direct source. The Grand Vizier, Hakki Pasha, was vigorously attacked and criticised, but nevertheless he obtained the supports of the majority and thus the Cabinet crisis has been avoided, or at least adjourned. On the other hand, the Minister of Public Works, Haladjian Effendi, and the Minister of Education, Emroullah Effendi, found themselves in a minority, and presented their resignations. The question of the sucessor to the Minister of the Interior has not yet been decided. Halil Bey is still hesitating, but it is presumed that he will finally accept. There is a general impression that dissensions are weakening the civil elements of Young Turkey, and that, on the other hand, the authority of Mahmoud Shefket Pasha is not only intact, but even increasing; indeed, the civil elements are beginning to apprehend an actual dictatorship.

According to reports from Belgrade, the outbreak of disorders in European Turkey is feared. That ferment exists is evident from the Cabinet crisis at Constantinople, which is regarded in Vienna as a decisive conflict between the Cabinet and the Central Committee at Salonika. The resignation of the Home Minister, Talaat Bey, first set the stone rolling. The Salonika committee at the last moment prevented the intended appointment by the Grand Vizier of Halil Bey in place of Talaat Bey. The Grand Vizier, Hakki Bey, and the War Minister, Shefket Pasha, have forwarded a sort of ultimatum to the Committee, demanding either that the latter shall support the Government or undertake the responsibility themselves. The situation is tolerably confused, especially as personal interests play a great role in it. In well-informed circles it is considered that the Young Turk party will expose themselves to danger if at the present moment they put their domestic affairs into the melting pot, for just now Turkey is threatened with heavy cares. The

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's steamer Shirala, 3,403 tons, Captain F G Cunningham, arrived here on Saturday from Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar and passengers.

The Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Bohemia, 2,905 tons, Captain G Tilhuber, arrived here on Saturday from Trieste, February 16, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H M Cutbush, arrived here on Saturday from Karachi, March 2, with a general cargo, 31 cabin and 887 deck passengers.

The steamer Waitimata, 3,459 tons, Captain G Vint, arrived here on Saturday from Newcastle, January 21, with a cargo of coal and shippers.

The steamer Ghirby, 2,192 tons, Captain R R Stone, arrived here on Saturday from Calcutta February 19, with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Walhalla 2,501 tons, Captain H Kable, sailed on Saturday for Marseilles and Liverpool with general cargo.

The steamer Imani, 2,979 tons, Captain Penbirthy, sailed on Saturday for Hamo and Dunkirk with a general cargo.

The P and O Company's steamer Malwa, 5,904 tons, Captain A Thompson, sailed on Saturday for London viâ, with English Mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Company's steamer Lawada, 2,124 tons, Captain W E Whittingham, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta viâ Coast ports with a general cargo.

The steamer Ellen 2,474 tons, Captain O Jacobsen sailed on Saturday for Calcutta, with the same bottom cargo.

The R and P S N Company's steamer Homayun 2,154 tons, Captain T L Moloney sailed on Saturday for Genoa with a general cargo and passengers.

The Asiatic S N Company's steamer Nurani, 2,302 tons, Captain Crebin sailed on Saturday for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Hyacinth.....Capt J D Dick R N...Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast.....Lt Comdr Hon R O B Bridgeman Royal Navy
H M S Sphinx .....Comdr J Harvey R N.....Special Service Steamer
R I M S Elphinstone .....Lt Comdr A St C Bowden R I Marine
R I M S General Brackenbury .....Lt Comdr Robinson Target Towing Steamer
Scudder.....Capt V Lessal .....German Cruiser

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 City of Athens ...Knout 3571 ...Karachi .....7-3 K Nixon and Co
5 Imani.....2979 Penbertiy .....Dunkirk..... 4-3 K Nixon & Co
7 Quantock ...2776 Johnstons Hall .....Hull.....7-3 W & A Graham & Co
8 Wardha...2552 Nicholson...Calcutta 11-3 MM & Co
10&11 Rinaldo.....2770 Pickering.....Hull.....10-3 J Finlay and Co Ld
13 Egypt.....4178 Summers.....London.....11-3 P & O Co
15 Roselyn.....2395 Fishby.....Dunkirk .....7-3 W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March. 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Bingo Maru	3873	Pearon	Kobe	10-3	N Y Kaisha
B Nora	1902	Wickman	Liverpool	6-3	W&AG&Co
C & R Rotenfels	3590	Freedon	Hamburg	11-3	W & A Graham & Co
F Cian Macinnes	2490	Maclean	Cochin	11-3	J Finlay & Co Ld
K Khosrou	2410	Hannah	Genoa	15-3	B&P S N Co
N Dagmar	1963	Hutsman	Liverpool	10-3	W & A Graham and Co
P Grangewood	2193	Hatswell	New York	8-3	T Morrison & Co
Q Persiana	2616	Garrett	Dunkirk	8-3	T Morrison & Co

H W P D

Courland...760 Ebrahim...Gulf Port 9-3 Bo S N Co Ld
Neknavati...699 ...Fakeera ...Repairing ...Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
4	Bohemia	Tellhuber	Trieste Feb 16
	Linga	Cutbush	Karachi Mar 2
	Waitemata	Vint	NewcastleJan21
	Shirley	stone	Calcutta Feb 19
	Shirala	Cunningham	Mauritius Feb16

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
4	Heathdine	Tippett	Trieste
	Imani	Pinbirthy	Dunkirk &c
	Walhalla	Krabbe	Liverpool
	Lawada	Whittingham	Calcutta &c
	Ellin	Jacobsin	Calcutta
	Nurani	Crebbin	Calcutta
	Homayun	Moloney	Genoa

The steamer Bohemia for Trieste &c, began to load on Saturday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer Nera from Bombay arrived at Marseilles on Friday the 3rd instant at 5 p.m.

The Ellerman steamer City of Benares passed the Suez Canal on the 3rd instant and is expected to arrive at Bombay on the evening of the 13th instant.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of York sailed for Bombay from Birkenhead on the afternoon of the 2nd instant, and the same Company's steamer City of Glasgow arrived at Liverpool on the 3rd instant, morning.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Myanza arrived at Suez from Colombo, on the evening of the 3rd instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Delta arrived at Plymouth, on the morning of the 3rd instant.

The British India steamer Chanda left London on the afternoon of the 4th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Monday, 6th March, 1911.

STREET TRAFFIC.

THE Board of Trade has been busy, through its London Traffic Branch, in considering what measures can be taken to reduce the congestion in the roads of the Metropolis. The preliminary results of the special inquiry begun in 1909, and to be completed next year, are given in the report recently published. They refer to the defects in the existing road arteries leading into London, to their sufficiency or otherwise, and offer suggestions for bringing them up to present and future requirements. The roads, the cross-rods connecting them, and all areas in course of development, or likely to be occupied have been minutely investigated. The Board looks hopefully forward to making alterations in the outer areas that will help to remedy defects in the Metropolitan road system at a cost much less than if the improvements were carried out in the central districts or were deferred until years to come. The task of making a census of the volume of traffic on London's main roads was placed in the hands of the trained Staff of the Statistical Department of the London County Council and they showed that the traffic both in and out of London is greater on the roads leading east and west than on those south and north. The count was made in the six weeks from January 3 to February 18 in 1910, and again at somewhat fewer points from June 6 to July 22, thus getting an average of the summer and winter traffic. To do this perfectly, the more number of vehicles was not considered conclusive evidence, the learned enumerators sought for a true "traffic unit" that should assign a correct co-efficient for each vehicle using the roads. This estimated size, speed and flexibility, as on these depend the occupation of the road, or the obstruction offered by the vehicle. Having satisfied themselves on this point they found that the Oxford Road at Ealing and the Bath Road at Brentford supported a larger volume of traffic than any others within nine miles of St. Paul's.

Outward traffic is heavier between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. than inward, especially in summer, market carts and such vehicles entering long before eight o'clock and going out always in the afternoon. Apparently the seasons make little difference in the commercial traffic of Central London. But in the outskirts the summer brings about a great change in the proportion of passenger vehicles and cycles to business carts. The only district, however, where these exceed trade vehicles is the South-Western and that only slightly. In one other division they are nearly even, but in all the others trade outnumber passenger vehicles, in some cases by as much as five to one. The Report advises the construction of nearly 100 miles of new roads and 25 miles of extensions or improvements of old ways. The new list contains a Great Western and a Great Eastern Avenue, the latter starting from Shoreditch and running for ten miles parallel with the road to Colchester, the former parallel for thirteen miles with the Oxford Road. Several shorter new roads and extensions are suggested, which, to judge by the map, should comfortably ease the traffic in each locality. The councillors premise that there are many difficulties to be surmounted before the alignments can be looked on as more than ideas, but they say emphatically that the cost of these desirable improvements, heavy though it may be now, can never be less, and will certainly be more in the future, probably double in seven or eight years' time, when such alterations and additions will be imperatively required. Action is undoubtedly expensive, but in action not less costly. Millions of people, the report says, lose time every day and with it an incalculable amount of money owing to unnecessary delays on their way to business. Meanwhile what bodies should bear the burden of the work is not hinted at though the Board reminds the general public that they will benefit largely from the construction and improvements of roads that will accelerate transport and facilitate movement, while local authorities will find the growth of the population stimulated and rateable values increased; the tramways will earn more, and the property of landowners be largely enhanced.

It is proposed that some one central authority should have control of the scheme, so that the needs of the Metropolis might be provided for on the broadest lines, and that the powers conferred on this authority should include, among other fairly arbitrary gifts, compulsory expropriation where purchase by agreement failed, the power to lay down building lines on the new roads and to buy land that would be wanted in future alterations before its value had been enhanced by the erection of houses, the demolition of which new schemes would require. In fact the report foreshadows the creation of some body very like the Bombay Improvement Trust. This though not yet a perfect work, has evidently fired the imagination and the ambition of the London Taffic Branch of the Board of Trade. No one can fail to see that with London rapidly expanding, the danger of congestion is increasing at a still faster rate. Where in former times blocks in the traffic only occurred Citywards and in the flush of the London season, hardly a day now passes without the holding up of the traffic at various points by the solemn and omnipotent policeman long before the City is reached. In spite of the multiplication of motors and taxi-cabs and the consequent acceleration of individual vehicles, the stream of traffic is greater than ever and just as slow to disperse in the aggregate. Any measures that can let the human and business currents flow unimpeded will be welcomed by the public. What the construction of so many miles of new road and extensions of old ones will cost, the report is too prudent to indicate, subsequent sittings of the Board will have to define this interesting and weighty point. Awaiting developments, property-owners in the districts adumbrated in the new alignments will be cheerfully occupied looking forward to securing a good price for the land that must be taken up and handed over to an army of roadmenders.

"TRADE UNIONS FOR INDIA!"

WE have heard a good deal from itinerant Labour members in India from time to time of the desirability of trade union organisation in this country and of vague suggestions that at some future date steps would be taken by professional organisers to establish such societies amongst the industrial classes. Such statements, however, we imagine, have never been seriously regarded, partly because everyone here knows how irrational such proposals are and partly because past experience here taught us not to put too much reliance upon the eloquence of the travelling demagogue. It was, therefore, a little startling as well as amusing to find the *Times* suddenly announcing that "a movement is on foot in Great Britain to promote an organisation of industrial workers in India. It was proposed" we were told, "to form a general workers union acting under the guidance of the Federated Committee of Trades Unions of Great Britain. One of the first objects of the new organisation was to be an agitation for a Workmen's Compensation Act, as well as to organise the cotton operatives in India." This was indeed, an imposing programme, but after the proposal had been discussed by a meeting of representative Trade Unionists in London, the practical part of it was whittled down to this, that the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress should ask Lord Crewe to concede the right of combination in the case of Indian industrial workers. Even this more modest scheme the Trade Unionists, we fancy, will find difficult enough to carry out with any effect. Even if the Parliamentary Committee have the temerity to present such a request to Lord Crewe, they are not likely to meet with a very encouraging reception. Lord Morley's experience of sedition during his term of office will have been sufficient to warn his successor against permitting further organisations, under no matter how innocent a guise, to stir up further trouble in the country. It is absurd to expect an ignorant mill-hand or coolie to be able to differentiate between widespread industrial agitation against trade conditions and a political agitation against a Government, and Lord Crewe's advisers will be well aware of this. However good the intentions of the Trade Unionists at home may be, they had better confine their energies to bettering trade conditions, about which they have some knowledge. For, in this country, it would be the easiest thing in the world for such organisations as they propose to be utilised by political agitators, and become hot-beds of seditionist propaganda. Besides we do not fancy the India Office would welcome the constant interference of the Federated Committee of Trades Unions in Great Britain.

APPOINTMENTS TO THE INDIAN ARMY.

THE recently published list of Gentleman Cadets appointed as 2nd-Lieutenants to the Unattached List of the Indian Army clearly shows that a very high standard of efficiency is still being maintained in recruiting the commissioned ranks of British officers. The list comprises one hundred and sixty-five cadets in the order they passed out of the Royal Military College and shows that twelve in the first twenty, nineteen in the first thirty and a total of thirty in the first forty-six obtained the much coveted appointments for which there is a keen competition. The remaining vacancies were given to King's Cadets who are assured of their appointments regardless of their position in the passing-out list. As regards these cadetships we must confess our inability to understand the conditions under which they are usually conferred and it is not clear that the regulations laid down for guidance in making selections are strictly adhered to. The Indian Army is certainly at present getting the pick of those appointed to the cavalry and infantry. The alteration in the regulations by which appointments are competed for on passing out instead as formerly on passing into "Sandhurst" was very necessary and wise. Under previous regulations there was a probability of the appointments going chiefly to those candidates whose qualifications might possibly begin and end with a capacity for book-work only. Under the present system it is the best display of an ability for military work and practical commonsense which opens the door to the Indian Army. It is also gratifying to notice that the Indian Army is able to secure many who are amongst the best of their year, in games and outdoor sports. Apart from the enhanced rates of pay, life in the Indian Army offers many attractions; it is also an escape from the hum-drum monotony of garrison life at Home. It must also not be lost sight of that since Lord Kitchener came to India, the Indian Army has taken a much higher position as a thoroughly efficient fighting machine than it ever did before; to be a member of it means practical soldiering.

CHEAP POST-CARDS.

AFTER the Coronation, according to the Post-Master General, the public in England, and no doubt every where else in King George's dominions will enjoy the privilege of buying post-cards of the thin, buff stamped official variety at their face-value, nothing being taken from the purchaser to cover the cost of the paper or of the printing. This indulgence may interfere with the sale by stationers of the unstamped post-card, 25 or more of which sell now readily for one penny, for with the Post Office waiving its claim to a profit of one half-penny on every six pence spent on stamped post-cards most people will find it convenient to buy them. To the questions of Captain Gilmour and the Earl of Ronaldshay in the House of Commons asking Mr. Herbert Samuel if he realised the loss such a policy would entail on private traders, the Post Master General calmly replied that he had fully considered the effect the "desirable reform" might have upon the stationery trade before he adopted it. All countries, he added, except Holland, sold their stamped post-cards at their face value, and he seemed in nowise dismayed at the prospect of a shrinkage in the sale of unstamped cards. It may be that Mr. Herbert Samuel is right in his belief that the general growth of Post Office business will soon recoup the trade for any such temporary loss. The privilege of circulating through the post private printed cards was only granted in 1894, he informed the House. This new grace soon to be granted by the Post Office authority decidedly lessens the benefit of the former favor, but the public are certainly the gainers and will not grumble. The trade may hope to continue the sale of the strong cards as before, for the Post Office only offers the buff and flimsy variety for their face-value and they are not precisely popular.

THE Delhi Durbar Police Act will be introduced at the approaching meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council.

IT is notified that recipients of the Indian Order of Merit are entitled to put the letters I. O. M. after their names.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to England, on Saturday, by the Mail steamer "Malwa" were: Sir William Emerson, Sir D. M., and Lady Hamilton, Brig.-General Hickman and Sir E. Parrott.

THE Survey of India Notes for January report that Colonel Hodgson, Superintendent of the Eastern Circle, inspected the Mandalay and Yamethin offices during his tour in Burma.

IT is notified that in order to assimilate as far as possible the nomenclature of the Indian war organisation with that of the Home organisation, the terms British Field Hospital and Indian Field Hospital have been abolished.

THE revised financial statement for the United Provinces will be presented at the meeting of the Provincial Legislative Council at Lucknow on the 13th. The resolution will be moved and discussed.

THE ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new High Court buildings at Allahabad, has been fixed for the 18th instant, and will be performed by the retiring Chief Justice Sir John Stanley.

THE Secretary of State has appointed Mr. K. M. Ward, B. A. of the Chambridge University to the Indian Education Service, as Professor of Physics, in the Government College, Rangoon.

A FRONTIER correspondent reports that the Hindus in various villages of Peshbulak between Jellalabad and Dakka have deserted their homes in consequence of frequent attacks upon them. Some have sought refuge in Jellalabad itself and others have gone to the tribal country.

ON Friday night, at the Guntakal junction of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, a Hindu fireman of Hubli was run over by a locomotive and killed on the spot. It is reported that the driver of the engine of a Bangalore train while backing the locomotive into its shed was unaware that the deceased was at work under the engine.

THE "Pioneer's" London correspondent wires:—Mr. Lefroy, Indian Government Entomologist, gave on Friday, the first of the series of lectures at the Imperial College of Science and Technology. Lord Cromer who presided said that Colonial Government were vainly applying to the Entomological Research Committee for experiment of economic entomology. Mr. Lefroy opined that it was impossible to colonise the tropics and develop them agriculturally so as to utilise their immense possibilities for supplying raw material, until we had successfully tackled the questions of the insect-transmitted disease.

ACCORDING to an answer given in the House of Commons, by Mr. Hobhouse, 163,000 persons have left the Workhouse to draw old age pensions. Of these 136,000 were in England and Wales, 10,000 in Scotland, and 17,000 in Ireland.

IN regard to the statement published in a German newspaper that the Arab rebels in the Yemen obtain their weapons from English sources, Sir Edward Grey informed Viscount Wolmer in mail week, that the Government do not know, how those arms are secured, and have no reason to suppose that the report is correct.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

The German Fleet.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, FEB. 18.

It seems to be the fate of the speeches of German Princes to be misunderstood; but none has given rise to more speculation as to its meaning than that delivered by the Regent of Brunswick, the Duke Johann Albrecht of Mecklenburg, at a banquet at Bremen, on Friday evening. His words were as follows: Often and gladly I have sojourned within Bremen's walls, and Bremen ships have borne me across the oceans of almost every zone. When I looked up to the masts of your ships, all kinds of thoughts and comparisons between then and now came into my head. Before you took possession of your venerable House, Germany's Imperial power, in spite of external splendour, sank slowly but surely, and Princes left to themselves paralysed their forces by internecine struggle. Only out there, on the waves of the sea, and idea remained alive. Now the German Empire shines in its old power in the new splendour of Germany's Imperial Crown. The German Empire stands in the centre of Europe as the commanding preserver of peace. But what about the old spirit abroad and at home? Under the black, white, and red flag one sees the wild struggle of competition, the struggle of all against all, a dissolution of German interests; and that at a time when foreign nations are consentrating all their strength. We see the German Empire yielding step by step and many an anxious German eye looks up to the high masts with the question. When will that banner be lowered to give place to the Union Jack, the Tri-colour, or even the Yellow Dragon banner? "These are grave words; but I belive that it is precisely here that they should be spoken by one who has a warm heart for German trade and German shipping, and that from here, ere it is too late, the appeal should be sounded. All hands to work! To shipowners, to big lines of steamers, to the representatives of mining and industry, I address the appeal that they should combine together like others on large principles for the welfare of the whole community. Then the old Hansa spirit will live again; then it will develop new strength, and our trade and shipping will acquire the place among the nations which is due to German trade and German shipping." At a time when the rest of the nation is swelling with self-satisfaction over the recent successes of the Imperial foreign policy, and when it is impossible to open a paper without finding complacent reflections on the unparalleled progress which German trade and shipping have made in recent years, the Duke's jeremiad is, to most people, absolutely incomprehensible.

PRINCE AND SOCIALISM.

The speech delivered by Prince Henry of Prussia was the sole topic to arouse the Reichstag from the state of lethargy in which one quarter of its members listened to the discussion on the Naval Secretary's salary in the second reading stage of the Budget. The oration in question was delivered on Monday at a gathering of veterans of the 35th Regiment. In it the Prince said that though they had no cause to fear the enviers of Germany all over the world they had "every occasion to be on the watch, and, as old and young soldiers, to really round the supreme Emperor and War Lord in the struggle against the domestic foe, who was ever becoming more menacing." To make his meaning quite clear the Prince added that as they all knew "at a time not far off an opportunity would be afforded of showing a loyal and patriotic spirit in spite of all differeness of opinion."

It was to these remarks that the Socialist, Herr Ledebour, referred in the following passage of his speech on Monday afternoon: A Prussian Prince, who is, incidentally an Admiral of the Fleet, has just delivered an electioneering speech for the coming Reichstag elections to associations of veterans. If these naval beach-runners have nothing better to do with their spare time than to make such speeches, I should strongly urge Admiral Tirpitz to find them something more to do. To us as Socialists it can only be welcome if this admiral makes further speeches against Socialism. We raise no opposition to that. He is just like his elder brother, an involuntary agitator for Socialism. But as taxpayers and in the interests of the service, we must protest against such speeches being delivered. It is an unheard of thing that an admiral who is still in the service should make election speeches. I have as much confidence as in Admiral Tirpitz's repeatedly asseverated love of peace that he will, in the interests of the service, take most drastic measures against action of this kind on the part of an active admiral.

This brought the Naval Secretary to his feet at once. He said: "I must protest with the utmost energy and emphasis against the manner in which Herr Ledebour has represented the speech of Prince Henry. I have read the speech, and there is absolutely nothing in it which Prince Henry was not justified in saying. Moreover, it is no electioneering oration, but a speech delivered to a small circle of comrades. Further, Herr Ledebour has no right as a taxpayer to speak of his Highness the Prince, for Prince Henry receives neither pension nor salary from the navy. Herr Ledebour's representation are consequently absolutely inaccurate, and I again protest against them most emphatically."

Commenting on Prince Henry's speech, the "Kolnische Zeitung" says: "After all we have experienced, and still constantly experience, when the Emperor touches on political topics in his speeches, many will agree with us that, in the general interest, it would have been better if the Emperor's brother had not afforded a pretext for beating the tom-tom to those elements which lose no opportunity of casting suspicions on the monarchy. Not that there is anything to object to in the contents of Prince Henry's remarks. A Prince of the Imperial House cannot be prevented from pointing out to an assembly of veterans that sentiments of loyalty which are and must be demanded from soldiers cannot he reconciled with adherence to Socialism. But weapons which are used on both sides are not equal. A comparatively trifling pretext will be exaggerated to one of the utmost importance, and all means of distortion and incitement will be employed till the final balance is drawn . . . . the cause of the monarchy. . . . . we fear will be found to have got more harm than good from the Prince's action. Therefore, we think it would be better if it were left to the Monarchical parties and Press to tussle with the Socialists, and if members of the Imperial House were to hold aloof from this battlefield."

GERMAN NAVY.

The Reichstag on Monday, began the debate on the second reading of the Naval Estimates.

Herr Erzberger (Centre) expressed his appreciation of the economies which had been practised in the administration of the navy, and he observed that Mr. Lee, a former Civil Lord of the British Admiralty, had declared last year in the House of Commons that he would like to see in England a navy law modelled on the German law. That the wide scope allowed for German naval construction was of advantage to the country was shown alone by the rapid growth of Germany's foreign trade. Continuing, the speaker maintained that the total expenditure in Germany on national defence represented a smaller burden per head of the population than in France or Great Britain. The German fleet existed for defensive, not offensive purposes, and that fact should destroy the myth circulated in England of a German invasion. The changes made in the composition of the North Sea squadron in no way altered the situation. The changes in question were necessary, as the new battleships were too large to pass through the Kiel Canal. Proceeding, Herr Erzberger said that in the same way the dockyards in Wilhelmshaven should not continue to lie idle. The British Premier had made observations on this subject which did not entirely correspond with the facts. He had forgotten that England also had granted sum for a large number of ships to be completed in 1913. Herr Droesuher (Conservative) said he approved of the naval policy of the Secretary of State, and laid special stress on the discipline maintained in the navy. Admiral von Tirpitz, the Secretary of State, said he wished to corroborate the statement that Germany's fleet had never been built for offensive purposes. This fact was so evident to every German that it was really unnecessary to affirm it. Continuing, the Admiral said: Herr Erzberger declared that our sea power should be so developed as to make it dangerous for every other sea Power to attack us. That is the nucleus, the centre of gravity of our procedure. This is obvious from the preamble of the navy law, where it is written that "to reach the fixed goal, the protection of our sea commerce and the colonies by ensuring peace with honour," so and so is necessary, and, further, that it is not absolutely necessary that the German battle fleet shall be as strong as those of other great sea Powers, but that it can be weaker. If attack was the object, it should real that Germany should have a fleet which was stronger. It is an old axiom of the first naval historians and naval heroes of England that, to be able to attack, superiority in fighting power was necessary. We however, say exactly the converse.

GERMAN FLEET.

In the continued debate on the second reading of the Naval Estimates, the Radicals again brought up the question of disarmament, and once more complained that the German Government had not taken up a conciliatory attitude upon it. Into this "political region" Admiral von Tirpitz declined to go, but he said:—I should, however, like to emphasise that it is quite an extraordinary error on the part of the English to maintain that we have accelerated the construction of our fleet beyond the provisions of the Naval Laws. That would only have been possible if the Reichstag had granted us the necessary means. As a matter of fact, we have not had a penny for the purpose. For that reason, the statement which has been made in England has struck us as very remarkable explanation has not been lacking from our side, both before and since. Then there has been talk of agitation in the Press, but it is not clear to me what Press is meant. Our Press has—and I should like to lay stress on this—in recent years, with very few exceptions, expressed itself very calmly and reservedly as to our relations to England, and done precisely the opposite of agitate. Since the misunderstandings between Germany and England arose, the German Press has behaved exemplarily. Like the majority of the speakers, the Naval Secretary repeated once more the old "irrelevant asseverations about the German fleet being built for defensive and not aggressive purposes," and he is reported to have appended to one of these declarations the remark: "It would not be right if our fleet were superior to another one."

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

Russo-Chinese relations are strained, and the Russian Government is anxious to better them now, rather than to postpone the negotiations to some less auspicious moment. For some time past "conversation" have been going on between the Russian Minister at Pekin and the Foreign Office there, but their upshot was words, and Russia wants acts. During the past few days fresh and energetic efforts were put forth by the Russian Government, but the only result was to strengthen the impression prevalent here that China is resolved to sulk, and hold aloof until she has gathered strength, and can confront Russia on terms of equality. The Tsar's Government has numerous grievances, political and commercial of old and recent date, which call for speedy redress. While settling these differences it was hoped that a general agreement might be concluded with China, which would place Russians in that country on a footing consonant with the historical role played by Tsardom, and the privileges enjoyed by her in virtue of many considerations that ought never to have been lost sight of. China's attitude has shattered these hopes, and the Russian Government is now preparing to employ means potent enough to realise them. What Russia desires is a general rearrangement of relation, to be embodied in an entente which would be substituted for various antiquated treaties. What China says she wants is to take a stand on diplomatic documents which still hold good and observe them to the letter. Russia upbraids China for refusing to allow consuls to be appointed at various cities congruously with the Treaty of 1881. China has, replied that the Treaty extends Russia's right of creating consuls only to two additional cities, but not to more, and that the right has been exercised long ago. The authorities have complained of the hindrances put in the way of Russian merchants selling tea. The Chinese Ministers' answer that their action is grounded on Paragraph 16 of the Treaty. China affirms that she desires peace ardently, and for that reason has been patient under trying conditions and silent during the recent Russo-Japanese negotiations, but that she looks upon the integrity of her Empire and everything that necessarily flows from that conception as a postulate of all future agreements with foreign States.

The Russian Government is now contemplating act which will constitute at once evidence of its profound dissatisfaction and a lever for removing its cause. If this move be successful a large number of heterogeneous questions, from the tea trade within the Chinese Empire to the rectification of Russia's frontier by means of geographical features, will be melted down in the crucible of diplomacy and recast in a Russian mould.

UNREST IN TURKEY.

The meeting of the party of Union and Progress which took place on Tuesday, in Constantinople, was both long and stormy. The full details of the discussion are kept rigidly secret, but I have been able to obtain the principal results from a direct source. The Grand Vizier, Hakki Pasha, was vigorously attacked and criticised, but nevertheless he obtained the supports of the majority and thus the Cabinet crisis has been avoided, or at least adjourned. On the other hand, the Minister of Public Works, Haladjian Effendi, and the Minister of Education, Emroullah Effendi, found themselves in a minority, and presented their resignations. The question of the successor to the Minister of the Interior has not yet been decided. Halil Bey is still hesitating, but it is presumed that he will finally accept. There is a general impression that dissensions are weakening the civil elements of Young Turkey, and that, on the other hand, the authority of Mahmoud Shefket Pasha is not only intact, but even increasing; indeed, the civil elements are beginning to apprehend an actual dictatorship.

According to reports from Belgrade, the outbreak of disorders in European Turkey is feared. That ferment exists is evident from the Cabinet crisis at Constantinople, which is regarded in Vienna as a decisive conflict between the Cabinet and the Central Committee at Salonika. The resignation of the Home Minister, Talaat Bey, first set the stone rolling. The Salonika committee at the last moment prevented the intended appointment by the Grand Vizier of Halil Bey in place of Talaat Bey. The Grand Vizier, Hakki Bey, and the War Minister, Shefket Pasha, have forwarded a sort of ultimatum to the Committee, demanding either that the latter shall support the Government or undertake the responsibility themselves. The situation is tolerably confused, especially as personal interests play a great role in it. In well-informed circles it is considered that the Young Turk party will expose themselves to danger if at the present moment they put

ILLNESS OF LORD CREWE.

INDIAN SECRETARY FALLS IN A FAINT.

Will be Absent from Office Two Months.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 4.

Lord Crewe was taken seriously ill yesterday evening, while dining with Lord Morley.

It was not possible to move his Lordship until this morning, when he was conveyed to Lord Rosebery's house.

Lord Crewe will not be able to resume his duties for, at least, two months.

His Lordship is suffering from gastric trouble, which is ascribed to over-work. He fainted suddenly and fell, sustaining concussion of the brain.

King George is greatly distressed at the news, and caused immediate enquiries to be made, when the occurrence was brought to his notice.

Lord Morley to Act.

LATER.

A Bulletin has been issued, stating that Lord Crewe passed a restless night. His Lordship's condition, this morning, is as satisfactory as can be expected.

It is understood that Lord Morley will represent the India Office, and lead the Liberals in the House of Lords during Lord Crewe's absence.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

The latest bulletin issued states that Lord Crewe's condition shows a distinct improvement.

RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT.

Extra Congressional Session.

WASHINGTON, MARCH. 4.

The Senate adjourned at a quarter to five this morning, having commenced debates at seven o'clock on the preceding evening. This was the last sitting of the present Congress.

The Tariff Bill passed the third reading by 57 votes to 23. An amendment moved by Senator Gore providing for reciprocity with Canada was disallowed amid the greatest disorder, Senator Gore's protests drowning the roll-call.

On learning that reciprocity was doomed for this session, President Taft convoked a new Democratic Congress for an extra session.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 5.

President Taft has appointed two additional members of the Tariff Board, both of them Democrats. The Board was hitherto composed of three Republicans.

FOREIGN RELATIONS OF FRANCE.

New Minister's Friendly Policy.

PARIS, MARCH 4.

M. Cruppi, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, has visited the Ambassadors in Paris, and announced his desire to maintain and develop peacefully France's alliances and friendships, and to strengthen and extend her good relations with the Powers, particularly as regards economic matters.

BERLIN, MARCH 5.

M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, notified Germany that M. Cruppi had assumed the portfolio of Foreign Affairs and received the reply that M. Cruppi could count on friendly spirit in Germany. It was hoped that the new Minister desired that the same good relations should continue as with M. Pichon.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

Germany on Anglo-Turkish Discussions.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

The *Norddeutsche Zeitung* declares that as the construction of the Baghdad Railway is finally settled between Turkey and the Baghdad Railway Company, the Anglo-Turkish discussions can only refer to the Baghdad-Persian Gulf section. This section will also be in Turkish territory throughout and included in the concession to the German Company. Therefore there can be no possibility or occasion for Turkey or the Company negotiating with a third party with reference to the construction of the railway. If a third party, Britain for example, entertains certain wishes she must communicate them to the contracting parties. Such wishes, the journal concludes, will be assured of investigation in a friendly spirit.

LORD SWAYTHLING'S ESTATE.

Strict Jewish Injunctions.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

Baron Swaythling left £1,150,000.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

Baron Swaythling left five thousand sterling to various Jewish charities and the remainder to his family. The bequests to his children are contingent on their professing the Jewish religion and marrying Jews. A codicil directs that the two daughters shall lose three-fourths of their interest if they assist the movement known as Liberal Judaism.

THE SPREAD OF PLAGUE.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

A case of plague has been notified at Odessa.

The steamer "Dongola," from Bombay, has been quarantined at Suez, as it is suspected that there is a case of plague on board.

IMMIGRATION TO SOUTH AFRICA.

New Act to Come in Force in April.

OUTLINE OF COMPREHENSIVE PROVISIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 3.

The South African Immigration Act will come into force on April 1. In addition to the educational test clause, the Act provides for the general exclusion of persons on the grounds of infirmity, insufficient means, or undesirability. Evaders of the law will be given three months' hard labour, without the option of a fine, and will be expelled.

The same penalty will apply to any person domiciled in one province who is found in another, in respect of which he is in the position of a prohibited immigrant; he may also be removed to his original province.

An immigrant coming under the description 'prohibited,' may be arrested without a warrant, and anyone aiding such prohibited persons is liable to fine and imprisonment. A Minister may issue a permit authorising the return of any person lawfully resident in the Union, or in a province, who desires to proceed out of the Union or that province, and who might, otherwise, be debarred, but the Minister shall require such proof of identity as shall be prescribed.

THE CORONATION.

The Children's Fete.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

Lord Rosebery has accepted the chairmanship of the Parliamentary Committee for the reception of delegates from the Dominion Parliaments.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

Sir William Carington announces on behalf of the King his Majesty's intention to entertain 100,000 London children at the Crystal Palace on June 30th. A strong committee has been formed for the purpose.

AMERICAN MEAT IN NEW ZEALAND.

Government To Take Steps if Necessary.

WELLINGTON, MARCH. 3.

Sir Joseph Ward, the Premier, interviewed regarding the rumoured operations of the American Meat Trust in New Zealand, said that the Government was perfectly alive to the position. If necessary, it would oppose the Trust even to the extent of nationalising the refrigerating works in the Dominion.

ANOTHER BIG BREAK BY GRAY.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

Gray, playing Nelson, at Southampton, made a break of 1,576, of which 1,500 were off the red.

LAND PROBLEM OF RUSSIA.

Tsar's Notable Rescript.

ST. PETERSBURG, MARCH. 4.

The Tsar has issued a rescript stating that he intends to complete the work of Alexander II by transforming the peasants into landowners.

EMANCIPATION OF RUSSIAN SERFS.

Jubilee Celebration.

ST. PETERSBURG MARCH. 5.

The Jubilee of the Emancipation of the serfs was celebrated throughout Russia yesterday by the singing of Te Deum, military reviews, sports, lectures, unveiling of memorials to the Tsar Liberator and free meals to the poor. The Tsar the Tsarina and the Dowager Empress Marie attended the service in the Cathedral in St. Petersburg.

PLAGUE GIFT TO MUKDEN HOSPITAL.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

Mrs. Jackson, of Birkenhead, the mother of Dr. Jackson, who fell a victim to plague at Mukden, has presented the Medical College at Mukden with the ten thousand dollars, which she received from the Chinese Viceroy.

SERIOUS FIRE NEAR LISBON.

LISBON, MARCH 4.

As the result of a fire at a spinning firm at Santo Thyrso, the building collapsed and ten people were killed.

DEFENCE OF AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, MARCH 4.

Admiral Henderson has prepared two schemes of naval defence for the East and West coasts.

The total expenditure will be three millions.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

The annual cross-country championship was contested this afternoon, Hibbins of Thrapston was first, Scott of Broughton, second and Vose of Warrington, third.

The Hallamshire club won the team championship with an aggregate of 54 points.

ANXIOUS SITUATION IN SOUTH PERSIA.

Large Bodies of Armed Afghans.

MAKING FOR THE COAST FOR WEAPONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 4.

A *Times* message, from Teheran, states that according to advices from the South, unusually numerous armed Afghans are proceeding to the coast, presumably in expectation of the arrival of consignments of arms. It is reported that there are six hundred in the neighbourhood of Bam, and a much larger force is said to be nearer Baluchistan.

The *Times'* correspondent is informed that the Persian local authorities came to assist them, but that the offer was politely declined. Nevertheless, the Afghans continue to advance unperturbed. Their disappointment at finding a slump in gun-running may add fuel to the fire.

The situation occasions anxiety as the Indian telegraph line traverses this zone.

BRITAIN'S NAVAL POLICY.

Notable "Times" Article.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

Discussing a series of articles upon the naval situation, the *Times* says they show that Britain more than held her own this year, whether compared with former work at home, or what had been done abroad. The anxieties entertained in 1909, had been in some measure allayed by actual events. Our position would be satisfactory for the next two years and satisfactory after, if we looked steadily ahead now, but Government must adhere to Mr. Asquith's declaration that our supremacy at sea must be maintained. Anything appreciably short of a two-Power standard would set the country in an uproar.

SOUTH AFRICAN OUTRAGES.

Another Native Shot Dead by a Woman.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

Reuter wires from Johannesburg that there have been two further attacks by natives on white woman in the Transvaal.

In one case the woman shot her assailant dead; in the other the husband grappled with and overpowered the native.

FORTIFICATION OF PANAMA.

Bill Passed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 4.

The Senate has passed the Panama Fortification Appropriation Bill, and also an Appropriation Bill for the construction of two Dreadnoughts and smaller craft.

REBELLION IN CAROLINE ISLANDS.

Whole Tribe Captured.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

Reuter wires from Berlin that an official statement has been issued to the effect that the whole of the rebellious tribe in the Caroline Islands has been captured.

Fifteen tribesmen were implicated in the murder of the four Europeans. These were court-martialled and shot. Four hundred and twenty-six natives were banished.

[The murders, it will be remembered, occurred in December, a Magistrate, three white officials and five natives being killed. On January 26th, a German Naval force landed and at the expense of a Lieutenant and a seaman killed and three seamen severely wounded, dispersed the rebels.]

DUEL IN PARIS.

Sword-wound in the Chest.

PARIS, MARCH 4.

M. Georges Claretie, son of the director of the Theatre Français and M. Leon Daudet, the leader of the Royalists, have fought a duel with pistols.

The duel arose out of the Bernstein affair. Four shots were exchanged, but without result.

The adversaries then fought with swords, and M. Claretie was wounded in the chest.

LATER.

M. Bernstein has withdrawn his play *Apres Moi* from the Theatre Français.

THE AUSTRIAN NAVY.

New Estimates Passed.

BUDAPEST, MARCH 4.

Both the Hungarian and Austrian delegations have finally passed the Dreadnought estimates.

SMALL-POX EPIDEMIC IN LONDON.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

Forty-seven further cases of small-pox have been admitted to the London hospitals.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

In the fifth test match, Australia completed their first innings for 364. South Africa replied with 160. Following on they had made 33 for one wicket, when play ceased for the day.

ANTI-EUROPEAN AGITATION IN CHINA.

Boxer Rising Expected.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ST. PETERSBURG, MARCH 4.

There is a growing anti-foreign agitation at Mukden, and proclamations are appearing urging the extermination of Europeans.

A telegram, from Vladivostok, states that a Boxer rising is expected.

HOME RULE.

Vote of Oxford Union.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

Mr. Birrell, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, speaking before the Oxford Union, said that finance was the crux of Home Rule. The Government was engaged in an actuarial enquiry, and believed that a new scheme was practicable. The bill would resemble that of 1893.

On a vote being taken, the Union decided in favour of Home Rule by 385 votes to 304.

RECTORSHIP OF GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.

Lord Charles Beresford the Unionist Candidate.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

Lord Charles Beresford has been adopted as the Unionist candidate for the Rectorship of Glasgow University.

RACING LAW IN HOLLAND.

English Transactions Forbidden.

THE HAGUE, MARCH 4.

The second Chamber of the States General has passed a Bill prohibiting bookmakers and totalisators at race meetings, and preventing English bookmakers from transacting business with Holland.

SIR EDWARD TENNANT.

A Barony Conferred.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

A Barony has been conferred upon Sir Edward Priaulx Tennant, the brother-in-law of Mr. Asquith. He has also been appointed Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

[Sir Edward Tennant, 2nd Baronet, was born in 1859, and married in 1895, Pamela, the youngest daughter of the Hon. Percy Wyndham. He has travelled extensively in Africa, India and America and after his return became Assistant Private Secretary to Sir George Trevelyan at the Scottish Office. After two unsuccessful attempts he entered Parliament as Liberal member for Salisbury in 1906, but lost his seat in January 1910.]

HOME FOOTBALL.

Saturday's Results.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

To-day's football results are as follows. The matches were played on the ground of the first-named club:—

THE LEAGUE—1st DIVISION.

Notts Forest	0	Bradford City	2
Everton	2	Sunderland	2
Bristol City	0	Sheffield United	2
Oldham Athletic	2	Blackburn Rovers	0
Sheffield Wednesday	1	Aston Villa	0
Newcastle United	5	Bury	1
Manchester City	1	Woolwich Arsenal	1
Middlesbrough	2	Manchester United	2
Tottenham Hotspur	1	Liverpool	0
Preston North End	2	Notts County	0

THE LEAGUE—2nd DIVISION.

Birmingham	1	Leicester Fosse	0
Bolton Wanderers	1	Blackpool	0
Bradford	0	Leeds City	2
Burnsley	1	Gainsborough Trinity	1
Fulham	6	Stockport County	2
Glossop	1	Clapton Orient	3
Huddersfield	3	Wolverhampton	1
Hull City	2	Derby	0
Lincoln City	0	Chelsea	0
West Bromwich Albion	3	Burnsley	3

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

New Brompton	1	Swindon	0
Millwall	3	Exeter	1
Queen's Park Rangers	0	Brighton and Hove	0
West Ham	1	Northampton	2
Luton	4	Portsmouth	1
Coventry City	4	Bristol Rovers	0
Southend	0	Crystal Palace	0
Southampton	2	Brentford	0
Plymouth	2	Leyton	1
Norwich City	5	Watford	1

SCOTTISH CUP.

In the repaly of their Scottish Cup match, Hamilton beat Motherwell by two goals to one.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Aberdeen	3	Morton	1
Airdrieonians	5	Queen's Park Rangers	2
Falkirk	3	Heart of Midlothian	1
Hibernians	1	Clyde	1
Kilmarnock	1	Partick	1
Raith Rovers	4	St. Mirren	0

INTER LEAGUE MATCH.

In the Inter-league match, the Scottish and English representatives played a draw of one goal each.

RUGBY.

Blackheath	3	London Scottish	3
Devonport	9	Leicester	0
Newport	15	Cardiff	10
Richmond	3	Old Merchant Taylors	10
Moseley	6	Oxford University	5
Harlequins	39	Coventry	0
Edinburgh Academicals	11	Edinburgh	5

UNIFYING EFFECT OF EDUCATION.

Speech by Bishop of Lahore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 5.

Presiding at the prize distribution of the local Forman Christian College, the Lord Bishop of Lahore said that he rejoiced that India's future was bright, and for his own part he hoped it would be as glorious as was its past. But India, like his own country, Ireland, was torn by dissensions and it was necessary to facilitate the advent of the glorious day that there should be unity of heart and action. The Colleges here were centres of true unity and tended to weld into one whole a diverging community.

BOMB THROWING AT CALCUTTA.

Statement of Accused Youth.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 4.

Jogendranath Mukerjee, who was arrested for throwing a bomb at Mr. Cowley on Thursday, made a short statement only. He was not living in Calcutta and had to come to Calcutta from his village on Thursday morning. Beyond that he persistently refused to make any statement, which might lead to the discovery of a conspiracy or the identity of his associates. It is stated however, that the boy lived for some time last year in a mess in Harrison Road. Yesterday he refused to take his meals, and was only induced at noon after a good deal of coaxing to taste food.

The house of the accused at the village of Raj Hat was searched yesterday by detective officers of the Calcutta Police, but it is said that nothing of an incriminating nature was found. No search in Calcutta has yet been made. The accused was shown to two outsiders for identification purposes in connection with the Police Constable murder case, but with what result it is not known. Enquiries are being made in several hostels and messes in the town to ascertain if possible the antecedents of the accused.

CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 4.

At to-day's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council Mr. Slacke presided, in the absence of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. Bompas presented the preliminary report of the Select Committee on the Calcutta Improvement Bill. The Committee have dealt with all clauses of the Bill except those relating to Customs duty and the Excise duty on jute because it was understood that modifications of these are under the consideration of the Government of India. The Committee recommend among other things that the number of members on the Board shall be raised from seven to eleven, and an increase of the salary of the President, the latter undertaking to remain for two years after the expiry of the three years term.

CLIFTON LAND SALE.

Prosecution at Karachi.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MARCH 8th.

The hearing of the case against Dr. Koka and Framroze Panthakay in connection with the Clifton land sale, was resumed yesterday before Mr. Sands, City Magistrate, Karachi, when the evidence of the remaining witnesses for the prosecution was concluded. The Magistrate then examined the accused, who on being asked whether they wished to offer any further explanation in regard to this case, put in their respective written statements. The arguments, will be heard on March 10 and 11.

ALLAHABAD EXHIBITION.

Photographic Awards.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 5.

The following are the principal awards in the Photo Salon at the Allahabad Exhibition. Gold medals have been awarded as follows:—

Amateur Photographers, Mr. C. Nickols, Mussoorie; Professional Photographers, Mr. Julian Rust Mussoorie.

Amateurs or professionals:—Mrs. N. Gill, Jeolikote.

The following awards were made for loan collections:—Grand Prix, the Government of Austria-Hungary.

Medals (gold), Messrs. Raine and Co., and the London Polytechnic.

Four space collections:—Gold medals, Mr. J. Burlington Smith, Darjeeling, and Messrs. Wellington and Ward. Silver medals to Messrs. Watson and Co., for a show of cameras and enlarging apparatus and to Mr. Roy of Calcutta for a display of artistic designs. A bronze medal to the Mohilla Press, Calcutta, for a display of process blocks in half-tone.

Certificates of merit were awarded to Mr. R. W. Gillon, Calcutta, for a series of photo-studies and the Welling Camera Works, Belgaum for a display of cameras.

Silver medals were awarded to Mr. C. H. Bappu, Bombay and Mr. M. Pearce, Calcutta for the best collection of six photos.

A silver medal was awarded to A. J. Olliver Calcutta for best set of four photos and a special, bronze medal to Miss A. H. Fyzee, Bombay, for the same.

To professionals for the best 6 photographs gold medal:—Mr. Julian Rust, Mussoorie, silver medal, Mr. J. Burlington Smith, Darjeeling.

Bronze medal Mr. F. Kapp, Dacca.

Certificate of merit for best four photographs of general subjects, Mr. J. S. Taraporevala, Bombay.

Silver medal for best pair of finished enlargement, Mr. J. Burlington Smith, Darjeeling.

Certificates of merit for best finished enlargement (Portrait), Devare Art Studio, Bombay. Silver medal Mr. J. Burlington Smith, Darjeeling.

Bronze medal for the best 6 miniatures (plain or taken on ivory or other material,) Mr. Julian Rue, Mussoorie. Silver medal, the Paote Button Manufacturing Company, Bombay.

Bronze medal for best series of 24 stereoscopic views, Mr. J. Burlington Smith.

Bronze medal for the best series of 6 transferences, Mr. Knopp, Dacca.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A COOK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MARCH 4.

The Cantonment Magistrate has held an enquiry into the charge against Private Cowan of the Black Watch Regiment who is in custody, in connection with the murder of Meyan, a cook. Several soldiers gave evidence tending to show that the accused was drunk when he had made the confession of the crime.

The case was adjourned to the 17th inst. pending the Chemical Examiner's report on the nature of stains said to have been found on Cowan's clothing and boots.

VICEREGAL NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 5.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge proceeded to Barrackpore this afternoon for the week-end, returning to Government House on Monday.

There was a meeting of the Executive Council at Government House this morning.

Her Excellency Lady Hardinge was present at the finals of the Bengal Lawn Tennis Championships at the Eden Gardens this afternoon and distributed the prizes.

There was a ladies' party at Government House yesterday afternoon.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL MEETING.

Resolutions on Financial Statement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 5.

During the next two stages of discussion on the Financial Statement there will be about twenty-three resolutions moved by non-official members. Mr. Gokhale has given notice of about a dozen, suggesting raising the loan by two millions extra to constitute a fund to be called the Opium Fund or in the alternative to devote it to non-recurring expenditure on education, sanitation, and medical relief. He will also move for reduction of allotments under the heads—Opium, Salt, Customs, Post Offices Telegraph, Mint, Scientific and other minor departments and Railways and also for the abandonment of the provision of seventy-five lakhs under the famine relief and insurance grant.

Mr. S. Sinha will be responsible for four resolutions for a larger Imperial grant to Bengal and provision for a Legislative Library and raising the status of the Chief Court, Punjab, to that of a High Court.

Mr. M. Haque will probably ask for the remission of fees in primary schools and suggest the abandonment of the reduction of tobacco duty and the withdrawal of the duty on petroleum which was imposed last year. There may be resolutions and questions on the subsidised newspaper.

Mr. Gokhale will in all probability move an amendment to Pundit Malaviya's resolution about enhancing the import duties on sugar. He will ask for a committee of enquiry with a view to ascertain what steps should be taken by Government to save the industry from ruin.

THE LATE DR. COLGAN.

Meeting to Perpetuate his Memory.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 5.

His Grace Dr. J. Aelen, Archbishop of Madras, presided over a public meeting held this evening to perpetuate the memory of the late Archbishop Colgan. There was a good attendance and the Chairman explained the object of the meeting and bore testimony to the good work of the late Archbishop, whom he characterised as the spiritual father of his flock and a ready friend of all who sought his advice. His Grace, referring to Dr. Colgan's sympathy with all classes and creeds, instanced the splendid work he did during the famine of 1887 and 1888 in the Madras Presidency.

Mr. Glyn Barlow then proposed the first resolution to the effect that a suitable memorial be provided to perpetuate the name of the late Archbishop Colgan. He made a masterly and eloquent speech.

Rev. Father Hood seconded, and the resolution was unanimously carried.

Mr. Justice Wallis proposed that the memorial should take the form of a Mural Tablet in the Cathedral Church similar to that of the late Dr. S. Fennelly and the resolution having been seconded was about to be put, when Captain Quirk, I.M.S., suggested that Dr. Colgan having such a large circle of friends something more tangible should be done. This met with the unanimous approval and it was resolved to erect a tablet and the surplus fund to be devoted to the construction of a dormitary at the Adyar Orphanage to be known as the Colgan Dormitary.

A powerful Committee was appointed and the subscription list was opened.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 4.

Captain Mecleod and Lieut Gwyn are attached to Head Quarters' Offices, Calcutta.

Lieut Hamilton proceeds on seventeen months' leave from June.

Captain Gunter and Lieut Gwyne have been to the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, for Anti-rabic treatment.

VICEREGAL VISIT TO PUNJAB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 4.

During the visit of the Viceroy to the Punjab Viceregal Durbar will be held in Lahore Fort, where Lord Hardinge's father paid a ceremonial visit to the Maharaja Duleep Singh. The Lieut Governor, accompained by the Commissioner of Lahore, the Chief Secretary and the Chief Engineer visited the Fort yesterday morning to make preliminary arrangements for the Durbar.

INDIAN STUDENTS ABROAD.

Necessary Precautions.

The following press note has just been issued:—

The Secretary of State of India has brought to the notice of the Government of India that it not infrequently happens that native of India, students or others, who have proceeded to England, desire to obtain passports to enable them to travel to foreign countries in which the possession of a passport is necessary or desirable, and that difficulty often arises from want of evidence to show that the applicant is a British subject and therefore entitled to a passport. Appeals for assistance are also frequently addressed to his Lordship by destitute Indians who desire to return to their country and by students who, owing to embarrassed circumstances, are unable to complete their course of education.

The Government of India have also received intimation from the British Legation at Tokyo that orders have been issued by the Educational Department of the Japanese Government to the effect that applications on the part of foreign students for admission to schools in Japan must be made through the Diplomatic or Consular Representatives of their country in Japan. It has been suggested to the Government of India that it would be a great convenience to His Majesty's Legation at Tokyo, if Indian students, who desire to prosecute their studies in Japan, were provided with recommendations from a recognized authority in India, as it is undesirable that applications should be made to the Japanese Educational Department without some guarantee as to the character and antecedents of the persons on whose behalf such applications are made.

The Governor-General-in-Council accordingly desires to make it known that Indian students and others visiting England and Indian students proceeding to Japan for their education should provide themselves, before their departure from India, with an authoritative certificate of identity signed by the head of the district (in a Presidency Town, the Commissioner of Police) in the case of residents of British India and by the Political Officer in that of residents of Native States. For students proceeding to England the certificate should be signed by the head of his last school or college and countersigned by the District Officer (in a Presidency Town, the Commissioner of Police or Political Officer, as the case may be.)

It is believed also that the grant of such certificates of identity would be of use to Indian gentlemen proceeding to America for the purpose of study or otherwise, and with the approval of the Secretary of State, Governor-General-in-Council desires to recommend such Indian gentlemen to obtain, before their departure from India, an authoritative certificate of identity signed by the officers mentioned above.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

Flying Visits to Ancient Cities

INTERESTING FUNCTIONS.

SIR GEORGE CLARKE'S VIEW.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, MARCH 4.

His Excellency Sir George Clarke, Governor of Bombay, started from Bombay on Friday for a short tour in Gujarat. Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Clarke, accompanied by Mr. Hotson, Private Secretary, Major Greig, Military Secretary and Captain Lanham, Surgeon, arrived here last evening at 7 p.m. by a special train from Bombay. Their Excellencies were met at the platform by Mr. Otto Rothfeld, the Collector, in whose bungalow their Excellencies put up during their short stay. In the evening His Excellency dined with Government officers, the Thakors of Amod and Kervada and Europeans of the Station.

This morning at 10-30 o'clock, His Excellency and Lady Clarke drove, accompanied by the Collector, and attended by the Private and Military Secretaries, to the Municipal offices, where an address was presented to the Governor by the Broach Municipality.

On this occasion the Municipal office building and the compound were decorated with banners, bunting, and flower pots and the drive from the Collector's bungalow to the Municipal office was lined by the local police.

Amongst those present at the function were Mr. Denning, Assistant Collector, Mr. Marston, District Superintendent of Police, the Rev. Mr. Johnson, Mr. M. B. Tyebji, Sessions Judge, the Hon'ble Sardar Rao Bahadur Motilal Chunilal Desai, President of the Municipality, Syed Shamshudin Kadri, Oriental Translator, Mr. Clark, Agent of the Bombay Bank, Syed Fakrudin Abubaker El Edroos, Hajur Deputy Collector, Sardar Trimbaklal Bhavanishankar, Mr. R. M. Kennedy, the Thakor of Zavor, Dr. Barjorji Munsiffna, Mr. Fardunshah Pestonji, Dr. Sorabshah F. Kapadia, Mr. Hormusji N. Doongaji, Khan Bahadur Adurji M. Dalal, Mr. N. N. Ayangar, and others.

The Hon'ble Sardar Motilal Desai, and members of the Municipality received their Excellencies and the Collector near the steps and garlanded them with very pretty flower "gajras."

THE ADDRESS.

Their Excellency and Lady Clarke having been conducted to the dais and seated on the special chairs provided, Sardar Motilal, President of the Municipality, read the address.

The Broach Municipality in their address called attention to the city's need of a good water supply and it continued:—The Sanitary Engineer of Your Excellency's Government has found good potable water at Jhanor, a distance of 15 miles from this city. His first rough estimate of expenditure reached 12 lacs, but he has kindly promised to investigate the scheme in detail during the present season. We hope, of course, that this further investigation will result in some possible reduction in the first estimates; but we pray Your Excellency to take the scheme into favourable consideration, even if the estimate prove incapable of reduction; and to assist the Municipality as well by a grant of half the expenditure as by a loan of the other half. We feel that it is peculiarly appropriate to be privileged to address Your Excellency on almost the edge of the very scarp by which British troops first entered the City of Broach and beside the tomb of General Wedderburn, their leader, and we are thankful to say that from that day to this Broach has never had cause to regret its new rulers or to have any thing but praise and gratitude to a Government which has given this city and this district, ravaged and devastated as it had been by Mahratta holders and the turbulence of Koli thieves, peace and the fruits of peace, justice and the benefits of just administration. This City is in a sense a monument of lost industries. In the days of Ptolemy it was already a well-known port and its craftsmen remained famous and envied for many a century. But the long wars and raids, when the Peshwas flung themselves on the decaying might of Delhi and struggled for their spoil with their own hungry kinsmen and retainers, left the district and the City ruined, impoverished, and waste. Under British rule the City again rose to something of its former prosperity. The cotton trade thrived and flourished and the City resounded with the noise of gin and loom. There is, however, still much left to be done. Our craftsmanship need a re-birth and the liberal support of the wealthy is a first condition. The traffic of the port has in recent years again languished. Communications require to be redoubled; education to be spread; agriculture and industry to be encouraged; among the rich a keener desire and a readier expenditure for the amenity and establishment of their native town has still to be nurtured; and among all classes greater readiness to bear individual burdens of taxations and expenditure for the communal weal. But with the gift of freer self-Government that Your Excellency has bestowed upon us, with the honours graciously given to our richer men, above all with the gradual spread under British rule of wider sympathies and larger sense of communal responsibility, we trust that Broach will gradually again raise itself to a position worthy its past history and its buried traditions. We think we will be failing in our duty if we conclude this address without expressing our deep sense of appreciation of the keen interest displayed by our popular Collector Mr. Rothfeld in the affairs of the Municipality.

The address was placed in a handsome silver casket and presented to the Governor by the President of the Broach Municipality.

THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

His Excellency Sir George Clarke, replying to the address, said:—

Mr. President and Councillors of the Municipality of Broach,—Lady Clarke and I warmly appreciate your kind welcome to your historic city, and though pressure of work makes our stay necessarily brief, it is a real pleasure to us to have this opportunity of personal contact with your citizens.

I am glad to know that you appreciate the new powers which Government have conferred on the Municipalities in the Presidency. With these powers, increased responsibilities must rest upon you. Local self-government may be not only a boon in itself, but a valuable training for higher public duties. In giving Municipalities an elective majority and consequently a free hand in the management of their affairs, Government have shown confidence in the people and we shall watch the practical results of our policy with interest and sympathy.

PARTY SPIRIT.

I understand that, in the past, party spirit has made itself too much felt in the civic affairs of Broach, and I trust that, in view of the increased powers now conferred upon you, this tendency will entirely disappear. The well-being of your fellow-citizens and the orderly progress of Broach depend upon the spirit which you bring to bear on your duties. Differences of opinion may rightly occur in your Councils; but there is no room for party spirit, which can only impede your advancement and react disastrously upon the public interests. I have spoken frankly, because you are at a parting of the ways, and a new page in the history of civic administration lies open before you. I am most anxious that what is written on that page shall redound to the credit of your ancient city and to the enlightened public spirit of its citizens; I trust you to justify the liberal policy of Government and to work together in harmony and in business-like fashion for the general good.

THE WATER-SUPPLY.

I agree with you cordially that an adequate supply of good water is "the greatest need of the City" and the first of measures calculated to benefit the public health. In a matter of so great importance, care and complete knowledge are required before decision can be taken. In 1908, Government ordered investigations to be made and the scheme of bringing water from the Narbada at Jhanor assumed form. The cost of a tunnel of 15 miles would be heavy, and it was necessary to consider whether a more economical scheme was practicable. An expert from the Geological Survey of India was, therefore, called upon to examine the site, and he has reported that there is a possibility of obtaining an Artesian supply. The plant required for deep boring has been ordered and will, I hope, be soon at work. The delay involved is, in the circumstance inevitable, as Government could not sanction a large expenditure upon the Jhanor or any other project until it is known whether or not a more

economical supply of water is available. When this point is decided, the Municipality will be able to arrive at a sound judgment upon this important question, and Government will be ready to assist with a free grant the project which appears best suited to your needs. We have already given liberal assistance to water schemes in other places; but here, as elsewhere, local resources must bear a fair share of the burden and an increase of taxation may be necessary. The financial aspects of this question cannot at present be discussed; but you may be quite sure that, when the time comes, Government will meet you with full regard for your urgent needs and due consideration of your resources.

EDUCATIONAL POLICY.

Among the important responsibilities which rest upon Municipalities is that of providing for education, and in the annual report of the Director of Public Instruction, I read some strikingly adverse comments upon your schools. I am not sure that the existence of party politics to which I have referred may not have had a baneful effect upon the administration; but I am sure that this evil will now end, and that the Municipal schools of Broach will be rendered worthy of your city and rivals of the excellent institutions which are to be found in some parts of our Presidency.

FLOURISHING COTTON TRADE.

You have drawn my attention to the fact that we have met together almost at the spot where British troops first entered Broach and beside the last resting place of their leader General Wedderburn. A district which suffered terribly from frequent devastations is now a scene of peace under the reign of law and order. Your port, like many others on the western side of India, has lost some of its trade; but there have been compensations. The cotton trade is flourishing and the present high prices must have brought prosperity to the cultivators. If you have lost some industries, others have sprung up in your midst. Still, as you justly say, there is much more to be done, and you have rightly indicated the paths of progress. In communication, in education, in agriculture, Government are doing all that the means at our disposal permit. We have recently secured for you the construction of the Jambusar Railway which, too long postponed, will benefit your city. I have lately explained fully what is being done and is contemplated in regard to education. Our agricultural department is full of activity and is ready to give advice and help whenever it is called upon. We look forward, with you, to the growth of public spirit and civic pride, to the spread of "wider sympathies" and a deeper "sense of communal responsibilities." India has already moved far since it came under British Rule and on all sides there are visible signs of progress, perhaps not rapid enough to fulfil all the demands of the more ardent and impatient spirits among us, but steady and enduring as befits an ancient and intensely conservative people. Work on, in happy co operation with us, and in harmony among yourselves. Make the best use of the new opportunities which have been opened out to you. Be true to yourselves and to your best traditions. Then assuredly will India advance towards a nationhood which has never existed in the past and can be attained only under British guidance and the protection of the British Flag.

I trust that even this short visit will not be unproductive of good to Broach, as I shall carry away with me knowledge of your wants which the perusal of papers cannot adequately convey. And Lady Clarke and I will retain another remembrance of the unfailing kindliness of the Indian people whose welfare it is our greatest object to promote.

Three cheers were then given for Sir George and Lady Clarke and the proceedings were brought to a close.

MERCHANTS' DEPUTATION.

In the same building but in an adjoining room a private function took place, immediately after the presentation of the Municipal address. His Excellency privately received the Deputation of Merchants.

REPLY TO THE MERCHANTS.

His Excellency, replying to the Deputation, said: Gentlemen,—I have carefully read your petition, dated 8th December, and I understand the nature of the grievance under which you believe you are labouring. One of my objects in coming to Broach was to meet you and to hear personally anything that you wished to bring to my notice. I may say at once that I agree with you in holding that the Railways are made for India and not India for the Railways. It would not, in my opinion, be legitimate for a Railway to lay itself out to destroy the trade of any town by artificial means. All trade should as far as possible be free to follow its natural channels and thus only can the general interests of the Indian public be promoted. I cannot however express any opinion at this stage upon the allegations which you have made. The operations of Railways are regulated by law and I am not at present in a position to judge whether anything irregular has occurred.

Your contentions are that the B. B. & C. I. Railway has deliberately aimed at the destruction of the sea trade of Broach, and has gone out of the ordinary course to attain this object by manipulating rates in arbitrary fashion. You state that trade which should naturally pass through your port is being diverted to the ports of Native States. You ask that Government should intervene in your behalf.

These are serious charges which require to be substantiated by a most careful examination of facts, figures and statistics of a somewhat complicated character.

I hope that I need not assure you that Government have your welfare at heart and would spare no effort to advocate your cause with the Government of India, if we were convinced that you are being unfairly treated. We shall, therefore, cause an enquiry to be made into the questions you have raised on lines which we shall lay down. Such an enquiry will necessarily take time, and you must be prepared to furnish such figures as may be required. I trust that this assurance which is all that I can give at this stage will satisfy you and that you will perfectly trust Government to do what is right and, just as soon as we are in full possession of all the facts and have been able to draw reasoned conclusions from them.

Their Excellencies then inspected General Wedderburn's tomb and had a view of Broach and its surroundings from the Fort.

THE MUSSULMAN HOSTEL.

At 12-30 the Governor accompanied by her Excellency then drove to the New Mussulman Hostel and Sir George Clarke performed the opening ceremony.

Mr. Otto Rothfield, the President of the Anjuman, in welcoming the Governor said: "Your Excellency,—I am sure that your presence here to-day will give us an impetus in our efforts to stimulate Mussulman education in this City. I should like to emphasise a fact that this hostel will provide accommodation to pupils from villages and isolated parts of the district. Our chief efforts are directed to stimulate education throughout villages. Our gratitude is due to gentlemen in the District who have taken up the subject of education with the greatest cordiality and warmest zeal to make this Anjuman's work a success which it deserves. The building is not yet quite ready, but we requested you to come here to-day as your presence will give an encouragement to all concerned and hasten the completion of the building."

Syed Fakrudin Abubakar El Edroos, Honorary Secretary of the Broach Anjuman-i-Islam, read the report:

Though a few Municipal Urdoo Schools existed in the city and one or two private Mahomedan Vernacular Schools with religious teaching on a small scale have in recent years been started, the want of an Anjuman based on a firm-footing a wider scope to improve the educational and social condition of the Mohomedans, both of the city as well as of the District was greatly felt. It was reserved for our present worthy and sympathetic Collector Mr. Otto Rothfeld only to put such a scheme on a practical basis. Soon after Mr. Rothfeld's arrival a preliminary meeting was held as his Bungalow of the leading Mahomedans of the city who waited on him in the form of a deputation and Mr. Rothfeld was unanimously appointed President, Mr. M. B. Tyabji, the Hon'ble Sardar Narsingji Thakorsaheb of Amod, Sardar Raisingji Thakorsaheb of Kerwada, and the Kazi Saheb of Broach were appointed Vice-Presidents and myself and Mr. Ziauddin Molvi, High Court Pleader, were elected Hon. Joint Secretaries. In the Taluka committees also through the hearty co-operation of its members and sympathy of officers, funds are still being collected. Thus in the Jambusar Taluka alone subscriptions have by this time come up to about Rs. 7,000, promised, and Rs. 755 paid in cash. Thus since November last financially we stand as under:—Rs. 1,361 collected in cash and Rs. 17,0 subscribed. We expect to realise about one lac of rupees. In comparison with the important and costly scheme that the Anjuman has in view, and in proportion to the lifelong blessings to be derived by the people the present fund of our funds may appear to your Excellency very modest but considering the previous apathy of our co-religionists here, the Anjuman has resolved to work cautiously but surely and for those reasons it has started with a modest begining. But it feels sure that through the enthusiasm and taste of education infused by our popular Collector in the minds of the Mahomedans of this District the modest subscriptions and fees will in future be raised by them in proportion to the cost incurred for their own children and that help by the liberal donations we expect from the nobility and gentry of Gujerat, we hope, to carry our schemes successfully through at a near future.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

His Excellency, in replying, said:

President and Members of the Broach Anjuman-i-Islam,—Among the movements that are taking place in India at present, I don't think there is any more important than that of education among people in general and among the Mahomedans in particular. As you know His Highness the Aga Khan is touring in India for raising funds for a Moslem University, and the success which he has already achieved is the most remarkable and it shows the awakening of the Mussulmans and that the Mussulmans are earnest in making a lee-way in the matter of education. I am glad to find the same educational movement going on in Broach; you have started the Anjuman which devotes its whole attention to education. It is a most valuable institution in the Presidency, and I was particularly glad to find the Anjuman of Ahmedabad doing educational work. The other day I was able to get some idea of the good work that the Anjuman was doing in Bombay. In educating the future generations of Mussulmans, you must aim at vivifying influence of common nationhood, you should seek co-operation and harmony among yourselves and if you do that you will be able to accomplish the work of education more easily. There was no more pressing need than of hostels for the purposes of education as boys would be more properly looked after and their manners formed under the discipline and healthy surroundings. I am sure that this building which is most generously given by the Peersaheb will bring boys from the districts for education in Broach. It is a very great pleasure for Lady Clarke and myself to come here and give our blessings to this institution. I hope it will be quite a success in future. I also hope to hear the progress of this benevolent Institution before I leave India, either from Mr. Rothfeld or his successor.

Their Excellencies and party then drove back to the Collector's bungalow. At luncheon Mr. and Mrs. Marston, Mr. and Mrs. Tyabji and Mr. Denning were guests.

THE THAKORES' ADDRESS.

In the afternoon at 3-30 o'clock, the Thakores presented an address to His Excellency.

The Thakores of the Broach District prayed His Excellency in the course of their address to grant them certain privileges. These were the exemption of selected Sardars from personal appearance in the Civil Courts; the extension to such Thakores and Sardars of the privilege of civil jurisdiction under due safeguards over the tenantry of their estates and liberty to the Thakores to appoint separate Patels in their watan villages, whenever possible.

"We beg also to represent to Your Excellency that in the past the Rajputs of Gujerat no less than the Rajputs of Mewar and Marwar, were first and foremost soldiers and warriors. We won our estates by the sword, and we kept and held them by the sword. Whether we are still Hindus, or whether we are now followers of Islam, we are no less the descendants of a Rajput ancestry and a fighting nobility. In the last few years, the example of the Imperial Service Troops of Kathiawar and other Gujerat chiefs, has, we believe, shown that our valour is not dimmed and our desire for military prowess no less strong than in the past. We cannot but regret that no regiment of His Majesty's Indian army is recruited from the Rajputs of Gujerat, and that they are deprived of a career which they desire, and a profession which would be the best incentive to them to preserve their honour and their former gallantry. A Gujerat regiment would attract numerous recruits from the best families of the Province, and add fuel to our loyalty and our devotion.

REPLY TO THE THAKORES.

Thakores of Broach District,—My wife and I warmly thank you for your cordial welcome and I am very glad to be able thus to meet you face to face and to learn your wishes and aspirations. The creation of the new title and class of Sardars of Gujarat has been criticised in some quarters; but I believe that this recognition of the aristocracy of the Province was desirable in itself and well merited by the recipients of the honour. The list of Sardars will be increased as time goes on and as good services to Government and the people call for special acknowledgment.

It is satisfactory to hear that you have so grievances and that you realize that, under British Rule, all classes of the population are advancing in enlightenment and in material prosperity. If, as you say, your former powers have been curtailed in some respects, I am sure you do not forget that these powers, once precarious and liable to strange vicissitudes, are now securely guaranteed to you and your descendants. It is true that your fate has not been quite the same as that of the Talukdars of Kathiawar and Rewa Kantha; but the reason is doubtless that your brethren in these agencies succeeded in maintaining a greater degree of independence against the Marathas and have come under the aegis of the British Crown under different conditions.

You have drawn my attention to some matters as to which you consider that privileges granted to the Agency Talukdars should be accorded to you. As regards exemption from appearance in Civil Courts, the general principle has been to confer this exemption only upon Ruling Chiefs and the recognised heads of large religious communities. In addition the privilege has been conferred upon the descendants of certain royal families in Sind, the royal house of Satara and the rulers of Surat; but it has been sparingly granted. I see no reason why this privilege should not be extended to the most distinguished of the Sardars of Gujerat and I will consider the question. You also ask that Civil Jurisdiction should be given to you, as has been done in the case of a few of the 1st class Sardars of the Deccan who I believe exercise their powers well. It seems reasonable that such powers should be granted to one or two of the Sardars of Gujerat and I will not forget your wishes in the matter. The question of the power of appointment of separate patels in your watan villages raises many issues which I fear I cannot discuss to-day. I can only say that the Talukdars will be consulted in future before such appointments are made in villages where they have large holdings in watans.

As an old soldier, I am glad to know that the military spirit of your Rajput ancestors still dwells among you and I warmly appreciate your desire for service in the Army of the Empire. I am not sure, however, whether sufficient recruits would be forthcoming for a Gujerat Rajput regiment, and I fear that an increase to the Army would not be practicable in these economical days. Such matters do not lie with me; but if you will send me a statement of the sources from which you think recruitment is possible, I will forward it to the proper quarter.

I hope that I have been able to satisfy your wishes in some measure, and I can assure you that it is a great pleasure to me to have had this opportunity of conferring with you. Believe me that Government warmly appreciate your loyalty and that we are most anxious to preserve your position and to maintain your dignities. You have responsibilities to your people which you alone can discharge, and I am sure that you are all trying to play your part in the general advancement of India, which we have at heart.

Visits.

In the afternoon from 4-15 to 5-30, His Excellency received several gentlemen. About the same time a purdah party was held in honour of Lady Clarke. These functions being over Their Excellencies and party left Broach at 6 p.m. for Surat.

Visit to Surat.

RECEPTION AT THE STATION.

MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, MARCH 4.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Clarke attended by their staff arrived at Surat in the special train at 7-15 p.m. The station was beautifully decorated, the platform being carpeted and a dais being erected for their Excellencies. On alighting from the railway saloon several officers were presented to their Excellencies after which they were conducted to their seats.

Their Excellencies and staff were presented with floral garlands, 'gajras' and 'hars,' after which the Vice-President of the Surat Municipality read an address.

THE SURAT ADDRESS.

In this it was stated that local history had been replete with awful tales of the devastation wrought alternately by fire and flood. "Perhaps," it continued, "these disasters were sent for good, at any rate they taught us needed lessons. If large areas of the City were wasted by fire we learnt the need for wider streets and for buildings of less inflammable nature, and we as a Municipality have striven with a constant aim to attain these two requirements. In this connection we desire to thank Government for its grant of Rs. 50,000 towards the work of opening up congested districts in the city. We hope to elevate all income from the newly laid out quarters, after provision has been made for roads and drains, to carrying out further improvements of the same character. The periodical disastrous floods led to a very thorough scheme of Protective Works which have proved so successful that we hope no one will ever again see the river rolling deep through our bazars and the inhabitants compelled to take to the boats. Fires are still only too frequent with us, for a considerable number of the older houses in the city are to some extent constructed of inflammable materials, but thanks to our fine water works we have a good supply of water always available and our Fire Brigade is well organised, and equipped with two new fire engines supplied by the generosity of two Bora gentlemen, so that a fire alarm, though always serious enough has no longer the terrors it used to have. . . . . We are glad to be able to report a distinct improvement in our financial position. Careful and economical management has resulted in our having a surplus where a few years ago there was a deficit. We are especially pleased to be able to show this improvement, although as a matter of fact we tax fewer articles than any other town in the Presidency. . . . When considering the form that our memorial to our late beloved Emperor Edward VII. should take, it was resolved to erect a large model Primary School, and funds are being collected for this purpose. It is proposed to raise about Rs. 30,000 and we are confident that Government will provide an equal sum to be spent on the building, so that it may be worthy of the beloved name which it is meant to commemorate. We do not mean to stop at this, but we hope some day to carry out a scheme of school building which will provide new, suitable, healthy and commodious schools in every quarter of the city."

THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

His Excellency, replying to the Surat Municipality, said:—

Mr. President and Members of the Municipality of Surat,—I am very glad to be at last able to come to your interesting and historic city and to meet its citizens face to face. You have given me a little sketch of the great past of Surat and no one can glance through its annals without realizing their fascination and their romance. There must be records full of interest still to be searched, and perhaps some day one of your learned men will give us a complete history of the rise and the vicissitudes of the place where British Commerce conquered that of its rivals and paved the way for the incorporation of Surat in our Empire. It was inevitable that your trade should be appropriated by Bombay. That was the decree of nature. As ships grew rapidly bigger and as the demands of commerce required ports which could be used at all times in the year, Surat could not hope to compete with the finest natural harbour in India, if not in Asia. To-day we are not concerned with the past but with the present and the future. You have still a fine city and if your population does not now approach the 800,000 at which it was perhaps too highly estimated at the end of the 18th century, you can tell me that it is steadily increasing, that your trades and industry are improving" and that your "outlook is brighter than for many years." Surat has suffered cruelly from war, famine, fire and flood and I earnestly trust that none of these terrible ills will again befall it. They have, doubtless, as you say, taught lessons which are being turned to account, and I am very glad to know that you regard the future with confidence and hope.

I much wish that I could hold out any assurances of the possibility of so improving your port as to add largely to your sea trade and consequently to your general prosperity. I understand that no definite scheme for dredging on the large scale required has ever been proposed for Surat. A survey was, however, made at Broach where the conditions are closely analogous and the urgency was considered greater. In this case, expert opinion was to the effect that it was hopeless to expect any permanent improvement from dredging operations. I fear that the same uncompromising verdict would be given in your case, and that the cost of creating and maintaining the necessary waterway would be prohibitive. You are not alone in your growing hydrographical difficulties. The ports of Kathiawar and most of those down the Western Coast of India are in the same plight owing to the silt brought down by the rivers during the monsoon.

Turning to practical politics I congratulate you warmly on the flood protective works on which I understand that the Municipality has spent Rs.9,60,000 the Government contributing Rs. 59,800. I trust that these fine works will effectually secure you against the disastrous floods which the City has experienced. Fire protection has also been provided by a fine water-supply and engines which were the generous gift of two Borah citizens. With a well-organized fire-brigade ready for prompt action, it should now be impossible for your city to suffer as it has done in the past.

In 1908, Government made a grant of Rs. 50,000 for opening out unhealthy areas, and providing suitable sites for buildings laid out on sanitary principles. I am glad to hear that you intend to earmark all income derived from these operations to further city improvements. This is a sound principle which, if rigorously maintained, will go far to promote the health of the people and the amenities of Surat.

Here as elsewhere plague and famine produced financial embarrassment; but, by good management under sound direction, you have restored the situation and changed a deficit into a surplus. I congratulate you warmly on this achievement in spite of the fact that you tax fewer articles than other towns in our presidency. Taxation is a difficult problem and it is not always possible to foresee the precise incidence of a particular tax; but our endeavour must be to ensure that it falls in just proportion to the means of the individuals.

Your address tells me that I need not assure you of the deep interest I take in education and of my earnest wish to develop primary schools wherever they can be made effective teaching agencies leaving a permanent mark upon their pupils. I have recently had occasion to call attention to the liberal policy and the strenuous efforts of the Municipalities of our presidency in this direction. I am well aware of their growing difficulties in making provision for increasing demands. You are not quite accurate in stating that the Government grant to Surat has remained stationary for eight years, because we have recently given you an additional sum of Rs. 2,552 to cover the increase of pay to teachers in primary schools. I agree that the total grant is below the maximum that you regard as reasonable but your case is that of many other Municipalities and you will understand that Government cannot make a special case for you without creating heart burnings elsewhere. The whole question of a revision of grants to Municipalities has not been lost sight of and when Government is able to undertake that revision, Surat will have its full share. Meanwhile continue to do your best and maintain the reputation which your city has happily earned for wise liberality to its schools.

I am anxious to do more to help technical schools in places like this, where they can find valuable opportunities. The Parekh Technical Institute now costs Rs. 8,295 per annum in direct expenditure to which Government contribute Rs. 2,706, the Municipality Rs. 1,500 and the Local Board Rs. 600. We have also given a building and an equipment grant. I do not think, therefore, that our assistance can be regarded as illiberal. Nor in my opinion is it necessarily undesirable that income should be realized from the work of the pupils, provided that outside local industries are not injured. As I have said, however, Government wish to develop technical schools especially as regards efficient teaching and equipment. Your claims shall be sympathetically considered if the school managers will represent their needs and difficulties.

The provision of proper school buildings is a matter of great importance, and in selecting this object for a memorial to our late beloved King Emperor, you have made a happy and appropriate choice. As you know, the building grant in the case of Primary Schools is one half the cost, and this rule will be observed in your case.

I am glad that you realize and appreciate the significance of the policy of Government in giving freedom of action with consequent responsibilities to Municipalities. We have shown our trust in you and we believe that you will justify it. I understand that your Board will shortly be reconstituted under the new conditions. In the sound financial position now existing, the incoming Board will have excellent opportunities for making a good start, and I cordially with it success in full measure. In most countries the bane of Municipalities is faction and India is not exempt from this evil. I am sure that the citizens of Surat realize that service on a Municipal Board is a sacred trust. Self-seeking persons or those who form and work in cliques are quite unfitted to be the guardians of civic life and of civic interests. Important public business is committed to your charge and the aim of every Councillor should be to carry on that business with promptitude, efficiency and economy. Only if these conditions are fulfilled can the Government of your city be such as to promote progress and to safeguard the general weal. I pray you to bear this in mind, and then I am certain, that though the ancient and somewhat precarious glory of Surat may not be regained, it will steadily increase in posperity and be always the abode of happy, healthy, and contented people.

I receive with deep appreciation your assurances of loyalty and devotion to the ancient throne under which India is visibly advancing in all directions in spite of the visitations of plague and famine that we can mitigate but not entirely prevent. The approaching visit of Their Majesties and the Coronation at Delhi will, we all feel, draw closer the bonds of affection which unite them to the people of this country.

My wife and I thank you warmly for your kindly welcome which we shall not forget, and we unite in wishing all that is best for the good people of Surat.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE SPORTS.

The annual athletic sports of the Elphinstone College were held on Saturday afternoon, on the College play-ground in the presence of a very large gathering of ladies and gentlemen, the Hon'ble Mr. R. A. Lamb presiding.

The different events were gone through with the following results:—

High Jump—Kalyaniwalla 1, Shivdasani 2, and Haji 3.

Long Jump—Palwankar 1, Giara 2, and Haji 3

Quarter Mile (under 18)—Kesalkar 1, Haji 2, and Benjamin 3.

Quarter Mile (present)—Palwankar 1, Haji 2, and Kalyaniwalla 3.

Quarter Mile (past students)—Kanga 1, Kapadia 2 and Hudlikar 3.

Lighting Sketch Race (ladies' nomination)—Palwankar and Miss Aibara 1, Wadia and Miss Rodrigues 2, Karaka and Miss Singara 3.

Race for open scholars—Divekar 1, Khambatti 2 and Brahmakar 3.

Half Mile—Patel 1, Palwankar 2 and Keshalkar 3.

100 Yards (under 18)—Benjamin 1, Madan 2 and Pradhan 3.

100 Yards (present)—Palwankar 1, Haji 2 and Shivdasani 3.

100 Yards (past)—Kanga 1, Hudlikar 2 and Kapadia 3.

Lloyd Lindsey Race (ladies' nomination)—Palwankar and Miss Aitara 1, Kanga and Miss Pesikaka 2, Sakhidasa and Miss Baptista 3.

Ball and Bucket Bicycle Race—Haji 1, Wadia 2 and Karaka 3.

One Mile Open—Patel 1, Kanga 2 and Kesalkar 3.

Consolation Race—Mody 1, Desai 2 and Vijayakar 3.

Adam and Eve Race—Koyaji Brothers 1, Mura and Unwala 3.

Sir Cawasji Jehangir Cup was awarded to G. B. Palwankar.

Kapadia Cup went to Kango.

Lord Harris—Tennis doubles championship cup was won by D. K. Kapadia and Allibles.

Lord Harris tennis singles championship cup was won by Pesi M. Mody.

Nanawati Cup of 1910 went to N. C. Kapadia.

Nanawati Cup of 1911 was awarded to Pesi M. Mody.

Principal Muller, then addressing those present, said that they had now assembled there for the sixth year of their sports which began in the year of their jubilee under the guidance of their very popular Professor Mr. Wodehouse. Ever since the sports were continued and it had now fallen to his lot in running them. This was the last time that the sports were held on this their beloved ground but he believed that they would hold very enthusiastic meetings on the Oval where a plot was provided for them by the Government. They had always been fortunate in having great presidents on these occasions. On the first occasion, the chair was occupied by Lady Mackenzie, then by Sir Cawasji Jehangir, then by Mrs Bomanji Petit and then by Lady Tata. Last year H. E. the Governor did them the honour by presiding and this year they had again a member of H. E. the Governor's Council. There were many prizes and cups given, but he wished to call attention to the munificent gift in the form of a cup given by Dr. F. S. Nanawati in the memory of his brother who was a student of the College. Then there was a cup in honour of Lord Harris, the great Athletic Governor. In conclusion, Principal Muller thanked his colleagues and other students, including the secretaries for their very able support in carrying out the sports and making them a great success.

Miss Muller then distributed the prizes to the successful competitors.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lamb, then addressing, said that this was not an occasion for making any speech, but he only wished to congratulate them for the success that had attended them and to console them in their regret that this was the last time that they held their sports on this playground over which an edifice was to be erected. He, however, hoped that the students would not find it impossible to hold their athletic sports on the Oval. In days to come, he remarked, their land there would be compensated by the lands to be reclaimed in Bombay. That would take some time, but he was sure that the reclamation work would be carried on. In conclusion, he said that an exceptionally fine show had been made and he was glad to find that athletics and sports were well recognised. He congratulated the winners and wished them all success.

This terminated the proceedings.

LAWN TENNIS.

The Bengal Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 4.

The Bengal Lawn Tennis Tournament final of the singles proved a fiasco, as Mr. Laing withdrew from the game owing to a touch of the sun after the first set had been played, which Mr. Warden won by six games to four.

Her Excellency Lady Hardinge distributed the prizes to the successful competitors at the Eden Gardens.

South Indian Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 4.

The South Indian Lawn Tennis Tournament for the championship was played here, to-day. Mr. J. A. Graham, I.C.S., the holder of the trophy, beat Mr. Monders by three sets, one of which was a love set, one 6 games to 2 and one 6 games to 3.

In the mixed doubles, Miss Tomlinson and Mr. Davis beat Mrs. Molesworth and Mr. Moore by two love sets.

In the Ladies' Doubles Handicap, Mrs. Molesworth and Mrs. Hall were the winners.

In the men's Doubles Handicap, Messrs. Dean and Rudkin were the winners.

Mr. MacLeod won the Men's Single Handicap.

Lady Lawley gave away the prizes.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY MAJOR THE HON'BLE SIR HENRY PROCTER, A.D.C., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 6th March.

1 To-day Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday next, Riding School 7-15 a. m.

Dress—Mufti.

2 Wednesday, the 8th instant, Commanding Officer's Parade, Riding School, 7-30 a. m., punctually.

Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Carbines and Swords.

Lieut. P. W. WILSON,
Actg.-Adjt. B. L. H.

SCOTTISH FREEMASONRY IN INDIA.

Farewell to the Grand Master.

To bid farewell to Colonel R. H. Forman, Grand Master of All-Scottish Freemasonry in India, a special Communication of the Grand Lodge, was held at the Freemasons Hall, Bombay, on Saturday night. There was an unusually large attendance on the occasion, among those present being the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, Deputy Grand Master A.S.F.I.; Mr. C. B. Robinson, Deputy District Grand Master, Bombay; and a deputation consisting of several of the officers of the District Grand Lodge. The Grand Master, in the course of his farewell address, said:—"My brethren, tried and true, I must say farewell, but rest assured that some day we shall meet; either in this world or in the course of some ultimate existence, to influence one another righteously, to help each other scale the universal heights, children of one God, members of the great spiritual family, bearing on our brows the token of immortality; we are destined to know one another and to be united in the holy harmony of Law, far from the possessions and deceitful mirages of the world. Awaiting that day my thought goes out to thee, my brother, as a pledge of true affection, may it counsel thee in thy indecision; may it comfort thee when afflicted; may it help thee to thy feet when thou hast stumbled; may it unite with thy prayer, emploring our Common Father to help us attain a better future. Words are but feeble symbols, Brethren, when we yearn to plumb the depths and so I feel them now. If perchance, I have done some little work for the Craft remember it to my credit; if in my fallibility, my hastiness, my human weakness, I have done ought unkind to anyone of you, forgive it and forget it, I beseech you. To you, my Brethren of the Sister Constitution, I tender my thanks for your unfailing courtesy and consideration. To you, old grey beards, veterans in the Craft, whose courage and devotion remain undimmed in deference of the weight of years, I bow my head with respect and admiration. From you all, rich and poor, lowly or exalted, black or white, P. M. or apprentice, I humbly claim some little corner of kindly remembrance in your hearts. And to you, my Deputy, close friend of many years, who times without number has stood by me staunch and true, I transmit this gavel with a confidence born of tried experience. I know you well and in that knowledge I have the assurance that you will remember that there are some who are but tottering babes and whose footsteps you will guide more surely than I could ever do."

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, Deputy Grand Master, A. S. F. I., then rose and said:—"Brethren, to-night, for the last time Grand Lodge meets under its illustrious chief and head. To-night we have heard his last impressive words given with solemn authority, touched with deep emotion, from the Eastern Chair. Withdrawn all too soon, we cannot help feeling, from the field of his strenuous labours, and already rich and high achievement, the shadow of loss falls darkly, athwart the Masonic year. The chill of it strikes menacingly upon our hearts, as when in the height of battle a great commander falls. The eager battalions, pressing on sanguinely to victory, stand of a sudden stricken, hesitating dismayed. The fair sky is overcast, clouds veil the sun, and all our high pulsing life and enthusiasm, is checked in full flood, and seems to sink and palely ebb. Surely something it is that we have lost, some spirit of the opening years, Break thou deep of vase chilling tears that grief hath shaken into frost. Profoundly as all who are present to-night, as all from the highest to the lowest who have the interests and final triumph of the Ancient Craft at heart, must be affected by some such emotions. I perhaps, most of all, have reason to cry out upon the envious Fate, which robs me not only of the greatest Chief and Master of the Craft that this City has ever known, but also of my dearest friend. To many, Freemasonry is little more than a round of formalism, a repetition of old outworn ceremonial, a parade of obsolete symbolism, of which the chief, if not the only, objects are mild conviviality, and the display of charity in its conventional and most arid form, in the vicarious bestowal of alms upon the poor and distressed. To some, a few, amongst whom our retiring Grand Master has been conspicuous, Freemasonry means much more. To them it appeals with all the force of a real living religion, sanctified by the loftiest spiritual qualities, an inspiration, evoking exstatic devotion, and a willing surrender of self and all selfishness to its wide and noble Catholic impulse. These would rekindle the languishing spirit, infuse new life into the dead and rattling bones of unmeaning forms and ceremonies, strip off the crumbling ceremonies and mouldy wrappings which have too thickly everlaid and stifled all its first benign life and significance, and so reveal once more the inner delicate, lovely flower of the precious mystery. Their mission and appointed work has been not to leave Masonry where they found it, almost dead inert, a thing of motley shreds and patches, but to re-vivify it, to harmonize it, make it a true force working invincibly for goodness, justice, truth and peace; to place its kindly light, unmasked upon a higher level, whence it may diffuse its healing rays, in ever widening arcs of light, a shining beacon upon that high hills, to which all the faithful may look for hope and consolation.

"In some such spirit our Most Wor. Grand Master took up the great and solemn responsibilities of his office, too few short years ago. How he has acquitted himself, with what unsparing devotion, fiery zeal, contagious energy he has striven and wrought to the accomplishment of the ends set before him, it is not for me or any single brother, to give judgment. Rather let this crowded gathering, representing the rank and file of Masonry, which has fought the good fight under his leadership unanimously acclaim, and set the seal of its approval upon great and noble work greatly and nobly done. This is the witness which abideth, this the testimony which convinceth, and speaks more eloquently than a thousand tongues, though each were touched with sacred fire. Many of you may think that the visions seen in illuminating moments of prophetic exaltation, are illusions, deceitful mirages of the imagination; and that it were better to walk dully the daily round, than spend ourselves in trying to attain the unattainable. I do not think so. I think we cannot do better than set the holy city of our desires on the highest peak, necklaced with glittering stars, on which sun and moon pivot, for ever bathed in a distant glory. Surely we cannot be the worse, surely we may be the better for placing our ideals at the highest. We may not, indeed, attain, we poor frail, erring men, but we may all strive, so that life shall be made sweeter, richer, as we battle our way upwards, always upwards, till our strength fails us on the steep slope, and we fall, indeed yet fall with faces set steadily to our goal, of which the wild radiance is the last reflection in our closing eyes, fixed upon it so far, alas still so far above us. Of that sprit I know that our Most Wor. Master had his full share, that it has been the motive of all his strenuous labour among us, and that while life and strength is left him, he will never abate one jot of his toil on the endless upward path.

"With what whole-hearted unselfish devotion, during the short allotted span, our Wor. Grand Master has worked for the cause, giving, as every truly great ruler should, the utmost service in his power, in return for Rule and Dominion confided in him, we who have been privileged to work under him, best know and can best appreciate. But be the workman never so zealous, be his spirit never so indomitable, the day of human endeavour wears quickly away. The sun sinks behind the western hills; their lengthening shadows herald the coming night, in which no man may work. He who hath well endured the heat and the burden, who hath not stinted his best strength, even he must withdraw at eventfall, to rest after his labour and prepare for the quiet harvest of peace. Home art gone and taken thy wages, Most Wor. Sir, of price far above silver and gold and precious stones, wages of reverence, respect, affection, and love. Wages thus worthily earned, thus freely copiously bestowed, may well be your guerdon, to be prized with more than a miser's passion and far more than his justification, to be to your life's end here an imperishable possession, and of which the worth and efficacy unlike that of all other earthly possessions, may we trust attend you through and beyond the dark curtained portal. Your signally distinguished Masonic work stands, alas, like that eloquent pathetic emblem in all our sacred God's acres, a fair, broken shaft, on which falls the first rosy kiss of morning, the moon's tender silvery caresses, and the shining approbation of the sentinel starts ranged in their glittering galaxies; the comely, large proportions of which in your case, Most Wor. Sir, imply, already much accomplished, but an unpermitted completion and perfection, this stately broken monolith, witnessing what has, and yet a sad memorial, of what might have been.

"Yet go your ways Most Wor. Sir, in the proud consciousness of work well done, carrying with you some at least of the hearts' treasures of the great army, you have led with indomitable courage and high purpose, to fine achievement, retiring in the fulness of large success and ungrudging Honour from amongst us, whose prayers and, fervent benedictions may help to make smooth and pleasant the way you have yet to travel. Not to you, but to us the loss. How irreparable that loss, appears, let the sincere silent, yet infinitely eloquent testimony of this uniquely thronged and representative assemblage, imprint indelibly on your heart. Aye, go your ways Most Wor, Sir, faithful servant, true and trusty Comrade, great Captain and Ruler of the Craft, of a verity a Prince and a Ruler, the records of whose all too brief reign, are written in characters of devotion, admiration and love in so many hearts, characters, which not even the envious hand of time shall have power to obliterate.

On behalf of the Deputy Grand Master Rt. hon." Bro. Pheroze Sethna read a resolution expressing the deep sense of the members of the Masonic Community of the value of the services rendered by Most Wor. Bro. Colonel Forman to Scottish Freemasonary and trusting that he might be spread for many years in the enjoyment of the best of health to carry on his good work in the interest [of the Craft.

Rt. Wor. Bro. Sethna, in seconding the resolution, gave an interesting review of the leading features of Colonel Forman's distinguished Masonic career, pointing out that in the brief three years during which he had held the office of Grand Master of Scottish Freemasonry had gone up by leaps and bounds, the membership of Lodges working under his jurisdiction having in that time increased by 40 per cent., while the funds had shown a net increase of upwards of Rs. 20,000.

Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan having paid a graceful tribute to the excellent work of the retiring Grand Master, the resolution was put and carried by acclamation.

A number of ruling Masters of Bombay Lodges then ranged themselves in front of the Grand Master and Rt. Wor. Bro. J. Gunn acting as spokesman said:—Colonel Forman's services were known and felt throughout the length and breadth of the land and their effects would be felt for many years to come. Being the representative of the Senior Lodge present he was there but as a mouthpiece of the members of all the Scottish Lodges in India, to ask the Grand Master's acceptance from them of a small token of their last respect and esteem. He then handed to Colonel Forman a handsome gold watch and chain.

The Colonel acknowledged the presentation in a few well-chosen words, and the proceedings shortly afterwards terminated.

On reaching the Hall on the ground floor of the building, Colonel Forman performed the ceremony of unveiling a mural tablet erected to the memory of the late Rt. Wor Bro. Cama, whom he described as the oldest and one of the greatest Masons ever known in India.

Rt. Wor. Bro. Dr. Sorab Cowasjee Hormusjee, on behalf of Lodge Rising Star with which the late Bro. Cama had been connected for upwards of 55 years, made a suitable acknowledgment of the honour done to the memory of the late lamented Brother.

The company then adjourned to the Banquetting Hall where a "recherche" dinner was served, covers being laid for about one hundred and eighty brethren.

The toast of the evening, "The Most Worshipful Bro. Colonel Robert Hall Forman, Grand Master of All-Scottish Freemasonry in India 1908-1911," was very fittingly entrusted to Rt. Wor. Bro. C. B. Robinson, Deputy District Grand Master, who made a singularly happy speech which evoked warm applause from the assembled company. In the course of his speech, Bro. Robinson explained that in the ordinary course of things the honour of proposing the toast would have fallen to Rt. Wor. Bro. Owen Dunn, the District Grand Master, whom he regretted to say was prevented from attending by reason of being indisposed. He referred at some length to the yeoman service Colonel Forman had rendered to Masonry in India and said his career from its very inception had been one of the most brilliant in the annals of the Craft. It was quite unnecessary to refer to the Colonel's unique popularity, but were any proof of it needed it was amply afforded by the distinguished company of Masons assembled that evening to bid him farewell. When he came there that evening he was prepared with a little speech in which he proposed to review some of the principal points of the Grand Master's illustrious Masonic career, but Rt. Wor. Bro. Sethna had

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

Eleventh Extra Meeting.

Two features marked the Bombay Eleventh Extra Meeting, to witness which a large number of spectators journeyed to Mahalaxmi on Saturday. One was the Hunters' Plate, the race of the season in which local gentleman riders ride the hunters with which they are wont to follow the jackal—the other the fact that there were no less than nine races on the card, and, of them, the entries for the Arab races were unusually large. The weather, although hot, was fine and the afternoon's racing interesting. The Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers played on the lawn, as usual, during the intervals between the races. Including the victory of Hoppner over Lord Merv, no less than five favourites won during the afternoon, and, of these, Mr. Goculdass's stable supplied four, Hoyt riding four out of the nine winners. Evans came next with four winning mounts, while Barrett, Ferguson and Brown each won a race. The two divisions of the New Comers' Plate were productive of the largest fields, nineteen ponies facing the starter in the first instance, while sixteen came out in the second. In the Hunters' Plate there were fifteen starters, but, at the finish, the race was fought out between Deputy and last year's winner Tragedian, Mr. Gove riding a clever finish on the latter. The owner of Ripple was unseated early in the race, but, fortunately, was not seriously hurt. Of the other races Brazee and Shihab were, if not first favourites, well-supported by the public, whose day it was. Lord Merv was heavily backed, and started at the same price as Hoppner, but Ferguson's mount had no great difficulty in winning in the straight. Ortolo, which might be designated as the only "outsider" of the day, was, at the close of the betting, backed down to 'twos.' Chichester ran a good pony in the last race of the day coming up with a late run and only losing to Shihab by a head. Notwithstanding the numbers present in the ring there were times when business seemed slack, especially in the case of the Hunters' Plate. This, however, was not to be wondered as the result of the race showed that there were only two horses to be considered seriously.

Although Sayel was installed favourite in the first division of the Newcomers' Maiden Plate, in which event no less than nineteen starters faced the gate, the popular support in favour of Brazee was very strong and the result of the race could not be called unexpected. In the first part of the Virar Plate many fancied Woolwinder in preference to the favourite, but Ashroff won in good style, while Bay Middleton, which had been backed both ways, got his third place. The second part of the New-Comers' Plate was productive of sixteen starters, and although Secretary was greatly fancied in the early stages of the betting, a late run was made on Ortolo, which subsequently won. Baldwin and Upright were profitable speculations for places. In the Arab Consolation Plate, Jehangir justified his instalment as a hot favourite, and, notwithstanding the fact that many fancied the changes of Well Done and Guinea Gold, these ponies were only able to run into places at distances of six and seven lengths respectively. The Andheri Plate saw another favourite win in Racer. Artist was the only other horse to receive support, and, although he came up with a great run at the finish, he was unable to beat Mr. Goculdass's second consecutive winner. Tajilmulook was an indifferent third. The Hunters' Flat Race for gentleman riders was an interesting event in the afternoon's sport and fifteen horses started. The start was made by flag, and after one attempt which proved abortive the horses got away in a rather disorganised manner the rider of Ripple coming off before the first furlong post. A good race, however, was finally fought out between Tragedian and Deputy, the former just winning. Better Luck was a poor third in a straggling field. The Sprinters' Plate saw Lord Merv and Hoppner made joint favourites, and, although Lord Merv was backed heavily to win, in the race Ferguson's mount came away in the straight and won decisively Lord Carlyon ran third. In the second division of the Virar Plate, Mr. Goculdas provided another hot favourite which won, in Winchester, Tofic Pasha being next in demand, while Plassy was backed for a place. Zuffer Beg, whose name has been changed and which is better known to the public as Nishan, lead the whole way into the straight when Winchester came up and won easily. Tofic Pasha only succeeded in getting third place. Although Once More was made favourite in the last part of the New Comers' Maiden Plate, Shihab was strongly supported at two's and won the race Chichester running up very close at the finish. Evans got third place on Once More.

The following are the results in detail:—

A NEW COMERS' MAIDEN PLATE.—(Divided). Winner, Rs. 500 ; second Rs. 200 ; third Rs. 100. For Maiden Arab 14 hands and under landed since 1st July, 1910. 14 hands to carry 9st 6lbs. W. I. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr. Salim Abdul Rehman's Brazee 9st.....Evans 1
Mr. J. M. Mistry's Sayel, 9st.....Barrett 2
Mr. Sulleman Mahalla's Melton, 8st 2lbs...Brown 3

ALSO RAN:—Denmark, 9st; Sanyabar, 9st; Lazim, 9st ; Izat Baig, 8st. 11lbs; Vazir, 8st. 11lbs ; Nimar, 8st. 8lbs ; Time Keeper, 8st. 6lbs; Young Paris, 8st 2lbs ; Sir Albert, 8st. 2lbs ; Fairplay, 7st. 13lbs ; Timon, 7st. 13lbs ; Thabit, 7st. 10lbs ; Khimaya, 7st. 3lbs ; Red Flower, 6st. 12lbs ; Little Boy, 6st. 12lbs ; and Separation 6st 6lbs.

BETTING :—7 to 4 against Sayel, 3 to 1 against Brazee, 4 to 1 against Vazir, 6 to 1 against Melton and Sir Albert, 7 to 1 against Red Flower, tens and longer odds the rest.

THE TOTALIZATOR paid Rs. 65 for the win and Rs. 13-8, Rs. 13 and Rs. 19-8 for places.

THE RACE :—Sir Albert and Brazee ran level to the bend, when Sayel came into second place. In the straight Brazee won with Sayel next, while Melton ran into third place. Won by two and a half lengths, six lengths. Time—1 min, 21 4-5 secs.

(Winner trained by Mahomed Jamal.)

THE VIRAR PLATE.—(Divided). Winner Rs. 700; second, Rs. 250 ; third, Rs. 150. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs 14 hands and under. Distance.—6 furlongs.

Mr A S Oomer's Ashroff, 9st 11lbs.....Evans 1
Mr A A Saif's Woolwinder, 7st 10lbs .....Brown 2
Mr M Goculdass' Bay Middleton, 9st .....Hoyt 3

ALSO RAN :—Director, 9st ; Regiment, 8st 7lbs ; Mezahim, 8st ; Murzook, 7st 9lbs ; Lahuk, 7st 8lbs ; Prince of Wales, 7st 8lbs; Compact, 7st 9lbs.; and Arab Blood, 7st.

BETTING :—Even money Ashroff, 3 to 1 against Woolwinder, 4 to 1 against Bay Middleton, 5 to 1 against Director and Regiment, longer odds the rest.

THE TOTALISATOR paid Rs. 25 for the win and Rs 13, Rs. 13-8, and Rs. 15-8 for places.

THE RACE.—Bay Middleton lead out first from Compact. Then, at the three furlongs Ashroff took the lead followed by Bay Middleton and Woolwinder. In the straight, Woolwinder beat Bay Middleton for second place, the favourite winning. Won by three lengths, one and a half lengths. Time—1min. 20 4-5secs.

(Winner trained by Owner.)

A NEW COMERS MAIDEN PLATE (Divided) Winner, Rs. 500 ; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. For Maiden Arabs 14 hands and under landed since 1st July 1910. 14 hands to carry 9st. 6lbs, W. I. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr. Syed Rashid's Ortolo, 8st 2lbs.....Barrett 1
Mr. Abdool Aziz Essa's Baldwin, 7st 4lbs...Yusuf 2
Mr. Kadoo bin Saleh's Upright, 7st 13lbs...Brown 3

ALSO RAN:—Engineer, 9st; Great Gun, 9st; Secretary, 9st; Mutrood, 8st 11lbs; Printer, 8st 8lbs; Barefoot, 8st 8lbs; Examiner, 8st 2lbs ; Jameel, 8st 2lbs ; British, 8st 2lbs ; Prism, 8st 7lbs ; Clever Boy, II, 7st 13lbs ; Zebid, 7st 11lbs ; and Sweden, 7st 7lbs.

BETTING : 2 to 1 against Secretary, 5 to 2 against Ortolo, 3 to 1 against Prism, 5 to 1 against Jameel and British, longer odds the rest.

THE TOTALISATOR paid Rs. 33-8 for the win and Rs. 17, Rs. 25 and Rs. 52-8 for places.

THE RACE :—Jameel got away first and made the running to the bend followed by Clever Boy II. Round the bend, Ortolo came up with Baldwin second, while Upright obtained third place. Won by two and a half lengths; three lengths.—Time 1 min. 23 secs.

(Winner trained by Owner).

AN ARAB CONSOLATION PLATE :—Winner, Rs. 1,000 ; second, Rs. 300 ; third, Rs. 200. A Hight Weight Handicap for Arabs which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,400 or ever since 31st December, 1909. Distance—about 7 furlongs.

Mr M Goculdas', Jehangir 8st 3lbs.....Hoyt 1
Mr A S Oomer's, Well Done 8st 9lbs.....Evans 2
Mr. Ali bin Talib's, Guinea Gold 10st 1lbs

ALSO RAN :—Avis, 8st 7lbs ; Desert King, 8st 5lbs ; Young Japan, 8st 3lbs ; Best Luck, 7st 13lbs ; Goodshot, 7st 10lbs ; Peculiar, 9st 10lbs ; Grand Duke, 9st 11bs ; Alma, 7st 7lbs ; Hundred, 7st 5lbs ; Hemyock, 7st 3lbs ; Submit, 7st 2lbs ; Dilkhush, 6st 7lbs.

BETTING :—Even money Jehangir, 3 to 1 against Guinea Gold, 5 to 1 against Well Done, 6 to 1 against Peculiar, Alma, Hundred, Desert King and Goodshot, longer odds the rest.

THE TOTALISATOR paid Rs. 23-8, for the win and Rs. 12-8, Rs. 14-8 and Rs. 14-8, for places.

THE RACE :—Alma left the gate first, and, at the five furlongs, Jehangir went ahead. Near the three furlongs, Well Done was running second and, at the bend, Guinea Gold came up third, in which order the race was finished. Won by six lengths, seven lengths. Time—1min. 37 1-5secs.

(Winner trained by C. Bleach)

THE ANDHERI PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 1,000 ; second, Rs. 300 ; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs. Distance—About 1 1-4 miles.

Mr. M. Goculdass' Racer, 8st. 9lbs..... Hoyt 1
Mr. Abdoola Faras' Artist, 7st. 13lbs. .....Brown 2
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Tajilmulook, 9st. 11b. Ferguson 3

ALSO RAN :—Valens, 9st. 10lbs.; Young Salanics 8st. 6lbs.; Young Fakir, 8st, 3lbs.; Sir Hugo, 7st. 11lbs.; Khalas, 6st. 13lbs.

BETTING :—5 to 4 against Racer, 3 to 1 against Artist, 4 to 1 against Sir Hugo, 5 to 1 against Valens Tajilmulook, Young Salanic and Khalas, 6 to 1 against Young Fakir.

THE TOTALISATOR. paid Rs. 22-8 for the win and Rs, 12, Rs. 12-8 and Rs. 15-8 for places.

THE RACE :—Sir Hugo lead from Artist to the seven furlongs. The Young Fakir showed up, but passing the three furlongs, Racer came up followed by Tajilmulook. In the straight, Racer won, Artist coming up with a late run and beating Tajilmulook for second place. Won by two and a half lengths, six lengths. Time—2 mins. 25 secs.

(Winner trained by C. Bleach.)

HUNTERS' FLAT RACE.—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 100 ; third, Rs. 50. For horses which have not won first race value Rs. 500 or over since 31st March, 1908, and which are the bona fide property of Members of the Bombay Hunt, certified by the M. F. H. to have been regularly hunted this season. To be ridden by Members of the Bombay Hunt who are subscribers to the Hunt and who have hunted regularly during the season Weight—Arabs—Catchweights 9st. or over, C. Bs.—Catchweights 10st. or over. Other classes—Catchweights 12st. or over Horses not ridden by their owners Catchweights 9st. 4lbs., 10st. 4lbs and 12st. 4lbs. respectively. Distance —1 mile 5 furlongs.

Mr. Heugh Symons' Tragedian, 12st.....Mr. Gove 1
Captain G. Lucas' Deputy, 12st. .....Owner 2
Mr. M. Rommel's Better Luck, 12st .....Owner 3

ALSO RAN :—Alphonse, 12st ; Firefly, 12st ; Gadfly, 12st , Ripple, 12st ; Timothy, 12st ; Martinez, 12st ; Goldfinder, 12st ; Hansi, 12st ; Good Luck, 12st ; Swivellier, 12st ; Saunterer, 10st ; and Hermes, 9st.

BETTING :—Even money Deputy, 3 to 1 against Good Luck, 7 to 2 against Tragedian, longer odds the rest.

THE TOTALISATOR paid Rs. 41 for the win and Rs. 13, Rs. 13, and Rs. 18 for places.

THE RACE.—After a false start, the horses got away in rather mixed order, Swivellier being in front followed by Deputy and Saunterer. Then Deputy went up into first place, and, at the six furlongs, Tragedian was second with Swivellier third at some distance. The finish between Tragedian and Deputy was exciting, Mr. Gove just getting his mount to beat Captain Lucas' entry. Better Luck was third. Won by half a length, twe've lengths. No time taken.

(Winner trained by Owner.)

THE SPRINTERS' PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 1,400, second, Rs. 400 ; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for horses. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr. J. C. Galstaun's, 8st 8lbs.....Ferguson 1
Mr. A. J. D'Souza's, 8st 6lbs.....Southall 2
Mr. M. Goculdass', 8st 2lbs.....Hoyt 3

ALSO RAN:—Rose of Malta, 8st ; Lovania, 7st 12lbs ; Posco, 7st 4lbs ; Yvette, 6st.

BETTING:—7 to 4 against Hoppner and Lord Merv, 2 to 1 against Lord Carlyon, 4 to 1 against Rose of Malta, 5 to 1 against Posco, longer odds the rest.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 29 for the win and Rs. 15 and Rs 15 for places.

THE RACE:—Rose of Malta made the running for Lord Merv, who came up first at the three furlongs, followed by Hoppner. Half way up the straight, Hoppner came away and won, Lord Carlyon running third; won by one length ; four lengths. Time—1min. 1sec.

(Winner trained by T. Ferguson.)

THE VIRAR PLATE.—(Divided.) Winner Winner, Rs. 700 ; second, Rs. 250; third, Rs. 150. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs 14 hands and under. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr M Goculdas' Winchester, 8st 4lbs.....Hoyt 1
Mr Mahomed A Nanjee's, Zuffer Beg (late Nishan) 7st 5lbs..... Butters 2
Mr A S Oomer's, Tofic Pasha 9st 6lbs.....Evans 3

ALSO RAN :—Gafal, 8st 13lbs ; Plassy, 7st 3lbs ; Toronto, 7st. 11lbs. ; Grey Falcon, 7st 7lbs ; Afreed, 7st 5lbs ; Nasibdar, 7st 2lbs ; Yacoot 7st 3lbs.

BETTING :—6 to 4 on Winchester, 6 to 4 against Tofic Pasha, 4 to 1 against Plassy, 5 to 1 against Afreed, sixes and longer odds the rest.

THE TOTALISATOR paid Rs. 20, for the win and Rs. 12, Rs. 36-8 and Rs. 12-8 for places.

THE RACE :—Zuffer Beg lead the whole way from Winchester until half way up the straight, when Hoyt brought his mount away and won easily. Tofic Pasha ran third. Won by three lengths, two and a half lengths. Time—1min. 21secs.

(Winner trained by C. Bleach.)

A NEW COMERS' MAIDEN PLATE. (Divided) Winner, Rs. 500; second, Rs. 200 ; third, Rs. 100. For Maiden Arabs 14 hands and under landed since 1st July, 1910. 14 hands to carry 9st 6lbs W. I. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Jassim Amani's, Shihab 7st 4lbs.....Brown 1
Mr Ali bin Talib's, Chichester 8st 2lbs...Ferguson 2
Messrs A K Dakayel and A M Shamlan's, Once More 8st 8lbs (carried 8st 9lbs).....Evans 3,

ALSO RAN:—Ready, 9st ; Brave Lad, 9st ; Dwarka, 8st 11lbs ; Kaharaman, 8st 8lbs ; Balkan, 8st 8lbs ; Electric, 7st 10lbs ; Little Laffy, 8st 5lbs ; Nurgis, 7st 13lbs; Golden Hall, 7st 13lbs ; Sadoon Pasha, 7st 13lbs ; Dimshak, 7st 10lbs ; Kamil Baig, 7st 7lbs.

BETTING:—Even money Once More, 2 to 1 against Shihab, 5 to 1 against Chichester, 6 to 1 against Dimshak, 7 to 1 against Balkan, longer odds the rest.

THE TOTALISATOR paid Rs. 30-8, for the win and Rs. 12-8, Rs. 27 and Rs. 12, for places.

THE RACE :—After a straggling start, Shihab went away, followed by Dimshak, Once More being third past the three furlongs. In the straight, Shihab won, and Chichester came up and beat Once More for second place. Won by a head, two and a half lengths. Time—1min. 23 2-5secs.

(Winner trained by A. M. Amani.)

CALCUTTA EIGHTH EXTRA MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 4.

The Calcutta Eighth Extra Meeting held on Saturday, March 4, was very exciting although the fields ruled small. In no race were there more than eight starters. The weather was hot. The punters fared very badly.

PRESIDENCY PLATE—Second division; five furlongs.

Mr Galstaun's Hopscotch, 9st 11lbs.....Robinson 1
Mr Chuzzlewil's Albatros 6st 12lbs.....Itheo 2
Mr Dass' Sidonia 7st 11lbs.....W White 3

Won by two lengths, three-quarters of a length between second and third. Time—1min. 4secs.

ALSO RAN :—Beryl, 8st 3lbs ; Guide, 6st 10lbs.

MEDIOCRE PLATE :—First Division ; six furlongs.

Mr Hug's Tokalon 7st 2lbs .....Davis 1
Mr Wishart's Safy Pin 8st 5lbs.....Firth 2
Mr Dass' John Wesley 7st 10lbs.....Thoburn 3

Won by three-quarters of a lengths, a neck between second and third. Time—1min. 16secs.

ALSO RAN:—Leftering, 8st 12lbs; Win, 8st 10lbs; Tom Chaucer, 8st 7lbs ; Up Guard, 7st 13lbs.

MEDIOCRE PLATE—Second Division; six furlongs.

Mr Latouche's Dunsinane 8st 3lbs .....Firth 1
Miss Butlin's Mimicry 8st 2lbs.....Mr Evers 2
Mr Galstaun's Convent Girl 9st 12lbs... Robinson 3

Won by neck, ahead between second and third.

ALSO RAN :—Allah Akbaf, 8st 9lbs ; Mulison, 8st ; Shakespear, 7st 6lbs ; J E A, 7st 4lbs.

THE MARCH PLATE.—One mile.

Mr Leek's Tana 7st 7lbs.....Davis 1
Mr Galstaun's Maria Farina 9st 6lbs.....Robinson 2
Messrs Norton's and Dass' True Love 8st 9lbs McNeilage 3

Won by a neck, a neck between second and third. Time—1min. 43secs.

ALSO RAN :—Maria Farina, 9st 6lbs ; Kaffirpan, 8st 7lbs; Wise Hak, 7st 13lbs; Best China, 7st 7lbs; Cragendorrie, 6st 10lbs.

HARRINGTON PLATE.—Five furlongs.

Mr Lauder's Pressy 7st 11lbs.....Thoburn 1
Mr Deakin's Royal Colours 1st 9lbs.....Firth 2
Mr Galstaun's Bonny Boy 10st 2lbs .....Robinson 3

Won by a neck, ahead between second and third. Time—1mill. 3secs.

ALSO RAN :—Hareene, 9st 13 bs ; Foudrette, 9st 9lbs; Northwood, 7st 3lbs.

WELLINGTON PLATE.—Seven furlongs.

Mr Lauder's Warrior 9st 13lbs.....Ames 1
Mr Galstaun's Wild Boy 9st .....Robinson 2
Mr Ever's Scotch Girl 9st 5lbs...Mr Evers } Dead
Mr Dass' Isabela 7st 5lbs.....White } heat 3

Won by ahead half a length between second and third. Time—1min 29 3-4secs.

ALSO RAN :—Kipling, 9st 4lbs ; Downland, 7st ; Lasso 7st.

PRESIDENCY PLATE.—First Division, five furlongs.

Mr Davis' May Kenely 7st 2lbs .....Davis 1
Mr Roy Choudhury's Ruling Passion 8st 7lbs Thoburn 2
Mr Marshall's Hughie 10st 3lbs.....Firth 3

Won by ahead, ahead between second and third Time—1min 3secs.

ALSO RAN.—Village Girl, 8st 5lbs ; Fadgie, 7st 7lbs,

GOLF IN BOMBAY.

The Golfers Cup.

The first and second rounds in the competition for the above Cup have been played off with the following results :—

	1st round	2nd round	3rd round
M F Nicholson	Bye		
R G Abbott	"	Nicholson	
G F D Tennant	"		
L B Ward	"	Tennant	
W G Nicol	"		
J W Jessop	"	Jessop	
A T Sturrock	"		
R D England	"	Sturrock	
H M Kendall	"		
G W Harvey	"	Harvey	
C E Marsden	"		
E Ferrers Nicholson	"	Nicholson	
A P Orr	"		
P W Cresswell	"	Orr	
A L S Roberts	"		
T Hollinghurst	"	Roberts	
C A Russ	"		
R B Ryall	"	Russ	
T D Parry	"		
R P Scott	"	Scott	
E P Comber	"		
A C Owen	"	Owen	
Capt Adair	"		
J Reed	"	Reed	
C H Roberts	"		
H P T Lattey	"	Roberts	
C Branson	"		
H E Hart	"	Hart	
J A Cherry	"		
F W Mann	"	Mann	
E E Savi	"		
J R Abercrombie	"	Gittins	
A Gittins	"		

BILLIARDS.

Bombay Amateur Championship.

Another game in the second round of the Presidency Championship was played on Saturday night, when before a full room of spectators at Pyrke's Saloon, Messrs. Sawle and Louth met. Both players were seen in very poor form, and an item of 28 by Sawle was the biggest break of the evening. It was a sensational game and the excitement at the finish in the last fifty points made up for lack of form. Sawle was seen to be very consistent at the start, but appeared to suffer from nerves later on, whereas Louth was palpably strange to the table and in want of practice. Right through he broke down at comparatively easy shots, though at time some very fine long jennies and other difficult shots went to his credit. Sawle is well known as a first rate snooker player, but till now has not been amongst the best ordinary billiard players. Relying a good deal on potting, he was no less than a hundred in front within the first two hundred. All seemed over as he continued to hold this lead till near the end of the fourth hund red, when a few useful double figure efforts helped Louth to draw up. Half way through the last century, Louth assumed the lead, but luck favoured Sawle and a lucky six shot was followed by his running out by four points.

Following were the scores :—

Mr. J. Sawle.....	500
Mr. C. Louth.....	496

Sawle made eighteen double-figure breaks and Louth nineteen, the game lasting very nearly three hours.

HOCKEY.

Aga Khan Tournament.

The Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, Bombay, will commence on Thursday, March 30th. The last date for receiving entries will be Monday, March 20th, the draw taking place at the Bombay Gymkhana at 6-30 p.m., on Thursday, March 23rd, when all teams who have entered are invited to send representatives.

This year, it is hoped, that the tournament will show an improved standard of hockey and a record entry. It is expected by raising the entrance fee to eliminate some of the small teams, while in return for the Bombay Gymkhana entry in the Allahabad Tournament in January, some new up-country clubs are likely to compete. So far the entrance fee has been Rs. 10, and it is suspected that some weak teams who have entered yearly, have done so merely to get free season tickets for their players. Accordingly the fee has been raised to Rs. 25, the extra Rs. 15 to be given to charity, and seeing that the Committee of the Allahabad Tournament charged Rs. 50, and that this is the usual charge for large tournaments no one can very well complain that the fee at Bombay will be too high.

Secretaries of Gymkhanas and regimental clubs up-country are particularly requested to send in the names of their players, so that the Committee may, if possible, arrange for their accommodation.

As in previous years, matches will be played on the ground of the 96th Berar Infantry at Marine Lines and on the Bombay Gymkhana ground, and will commence at 5-40 p. m. The Committee, this year, consists of Major S. G. W. Hume, Mr. C. D. Baker, Mr. H.M. Wilson and Mr. H.F. Bench, with Mr. W. E. Sharpe and Mr. H. S. G. Vidal, as joint honorary secretaries.

YACHTING IN BOMBAY.

Conclusion of the Regatta.

[BY RUDDER.]

THE principal item of interest in the afternoon's sport was the "A" Class race for the Commodore's Cup. This handsome trophy presented by the popular Commodore Maj.-General Swann was eagerly coveted by all the owners in the class, and the Sailing Committee spared no pains to make the handicapping as fair as humanly speaking was possible. Following ancient precedent and also with a view to encouraging the sport of yachting in the finest sense the Commodore decided that the "A" Class boats should race the blue water course down to Kennery Island and round the Bombay Lightship and so home. This was well-known beforehand and we can call to mind at least one ship in which all the wire rigging was opened up and carefully examined, and the whole gear of the vessel thoroughly overhauled so as to leave nothing to chance upon such an important ocasion. This is what we like to see, and we have no sympathy with owners' complaints about luck and handicaps when they haven't taken the trouble to have their boats up before a race of this description so as to give them every possible chance. The afternoon opened with a nice sailing breeze from the West-North West and it looked as if it might be found to be a soldier's wind right round the course as was actually the case. Melody with what appeared somewhat unnecessary caution started with a reef down and this must have told against her to a considerable extent in the reach down to Kennery. The start was a beautiful sight, Mahshuka, Melody, and Isca crossing the line practically a dead heat with Turquoise close on their sterns, and Eileen in the lee berth 30 seconds after guntire, but with her balloon canvas all drawing and going through the water like a rocket. After passing Sunk Rock it was clear that a moderate sea, and a nice fresh breeze was all that was to be expected and Eileen was seen to run up her jibtopsail thus crowding on every stitch she had got. Two miles North-West of Kennery Island the mark boat was missed, Mr. Needham having kindly lent his Sitara for the purpose and the gallant officers on board of her were seen to be busy with fish ing lines and lunch. This was presumably with the object of diverting their attention from the rolling motion of Mr. Needham's sturdy little packet which appeared to the passer by quite as much as was pleasant. After passing this mark came a turn to windward up to the Lightship and here was Eileen's chance to establish a lead which could not be challenged. She continued to carry her large jack yard topsail, not without some discussion, we are told, between her owners, but it was clear that such sea as there was was quite to her liking, and by the time she reached he Lightship the rest of the fleet were a long way astern. The second boat was Mahashuka all the time being splendidly handled by Mr Hopkins and it was a very unfortunate occurrence that there should have been a misunderstanding which caused him to go round the so-called "Pilot Schooner" instead of the Bombay lightship. The mistake was a very natural one for him to make, as we believe we are right in saying that it was he who measured the course for the handicapping Committee. The sailing instructions were however quite clear that yachts should round the Lightship. The question is complicated too by the fact that the boat which used in former days to be the lightship is now used in the place of the old "Pilot Schooner." Consequently we sympathise very much with Mr. Hopkins. He was followed in his mistake by Turquoise and later by Melody, Isca however trusting to her own better judgment declined to be led astray and when her time came took the right turning. Notwithstanding a slight accident to her rigging she was enabled though this straying from the way on the part of Mahshuka and her little co erie of follows to finish in time to secure the second prize A glance at the counted times however makes it quite clear that this departure from the course could not possibly have affected the question of the Cup which fell to bonny Eileen. We congratulate her lucky owners on having secured this beautiful trophy, and at the same time we are glad to see that they won it as they have spared no pains to make their beautiful little vessel in every way staunch and capable of performing the task she was set to perform. The actual time she took to sail the course which is something over 20 miles in length was H. 3, M, 30, S. 39, which we believe probably constitutes a record in Bombay racing.

Next in order came Mahshuka followed two minutes later by Turquoise with Isca some way behind and Melody a few seconds after. We cannot help feeling that the last-named boat did not quite do herself justice, and we think that she was rather more carefully nursed than the day required by her experienced owner Mr. Macbeth. The anemometer declared the wind fresh, a result which the competitors had hardly anticipated. So ended a fine race which was everything that the gallant Commodore wished that it should be namely a combination test of speed, seaworthiness and seamanship.

A CLASS HANDICAP RACE for a Cup presented by the Commodore Major-General J C Swann, Sailed at 2-30 p. m.

Names of Boats.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Eileen	E.C. Russell & J. F. Watson	6 0 49	3 30 49
Torquoise	J.W. Stokes & F. J. Preston	6 33 9	3 49 23
Melody	J. B. K. Macbeth	6 50 37	3 50 13
Mahshuka	R H H Hopkins	6 26 43	3 47 0
Isca	Edgar Faulkner	6 51 16	3 42 27

Course : Special from Committee Vessel to mark boat moored 2 miles N N W of Kennery to Starboard thence to Bombay Lightship to Starboard thence to Sunk Rock Port, thence to Committee Vessel = 21·43 miles. Wind W N W. Strength Fresh. 1st Prize won by Eileen IV, 2nd prize won by Isca.

B. class on Saturday was, as in years gone by the proud possessor of seven starts—Capt. Llewellyn, of the Aden ferry boat "Salsette," turned out three of his ship boats, which we think must have had his personal supervision during their construction as they are veritable witches and well worthy of his former love "The Yellow Peril" in the days, of the "Oriental."

The five minute gun missed fire, but "blue peter" gave the time instead, although not with the same precision as to precious seconds; Trixie led the fleet with the Salsette's cutter seven seconds later and Erin, Lylie, Antelope and the two lifeboats hard astern.

In the reach to Sunk Rock Trixie just maintained her lead, but had to give room on the mark to Capt. Llewellyn's cutter, as she had picked up enough to claim an overlap. Erin went round smartly without gybing whilst the rest of the seven made their gybes in the swirl of tide by the base of lighthouse.

The Salsette's cutter ran like a witch and passed Trixie—the order round South Karanja was the cutter, Erin, Trixie, No. 8 lifeboat, Lylie, Antelope and the other lifeboat.

What is usually a beat, turned out to be a very close haul, back to Committee Vessel. Trixie now began to creep ahead and after free reaching through Erin's lee passed to windward of Salsette's cutter, Lylie's tactics were rather at fault as she pinched too much and eventually had to stem the full force of a three knot tide from the Flagship to Committee Vessel.

In the distance to Mark Buoy Trixie kept piling on the minutes to her lead and after a beat home finished over seven minutes ahead of Salsette's Cutter, who was, however, giving time to Erin and then allowed the latter to secure second prize.

This race was a combined effort of the resail of the race of Saturday 18th February, when it will be remembered Trixie stood by the fallen Antelope We congratulate the former on securing this prize after her gallant efforts in the saving of the Royal Warwicks' boat.

We also remark our pleasure at her double win, as it is the last race of the season for The Embarking Syndicate, two of its members viz Major Dobbs and Mr. MacLean leave Bombay in the "Plassy" on Friday for a well earned rest and then the yachting season on The Clyde !!

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE. Sailed at 3-15 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Trixie	Embarking Syndicate	5 43 14	2 21 14
Antelope	Officers Warwickshire Regt..	6 3 47	2 42 47
Erin	Hon Mr W T Morison	5 51 10	2 30 10
Lylie	Donald Fraser	5 53 33	2 33 33
Salsette's Cutter	Comdr Salsette	5 50 48	2 35 48
Salsette's Life boat	Officers "	Did not finish	
Salsette's Life boat	Officers "	6 4 8	2 49 8

Course : No 47 from Committee Vessel to Sunk Rock thence South Karanja Buoy both to Port, thence to Committee Vessel, thence to Mark Buoy Port, thence to Committee Vessel = 12 miles. Wind W N W. Strength Fresh. Time-limit—1/2 hour after sunset. 1st prize won by Trixie, 2nd prize won by Erin, 3rd prize won by Comdr Salsette.

B CLASS RESAIL HANDICAP RACE of 19th February, sailed at 3-15 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Entered by.	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Trixie	Embarking Syndicate	5 43 14	2 23 14
Lylie	Donald Fraser	5 53 33	2 33 33

Course No. 47 same as B Class = 12 miles. Wind W N W. Strength Fresh. Time-limit 1/2 hour after sunset. 1st prize won by Trixie, 2nd prize won by Lylie.

In "C" class there were thirteen starters all eager to win the Karachi Tomtit presentation silver salver. The resail of the first regatta race for the boats concerned was being sailed in conjunction with this cup race.

Coralie crossed the line in fine style just four seconds after the gun with the rest of the fleet in a bunch.

In the run to South Karanja, Mavourneen went well and lead Clutha by some hundred yards. she kept the lead throughout the beat to Sunk Rock, but in the reach up habour to North Karanja, Clutha passed her by going well to the East of the P. and O. liner "Persia." Curlew was sailing the race of her season and managed to come in, in time, to secure the Karachi cup. Mavourneen was the popular favourite, but her skipper was consoled by securing the gun and beating all others by a handsome allowance. Swallow went well but failed to get placed. Coralie and Maud might have had a fine finish, if Maud's skipper had had more experience in the art of finishing. Lapwing maintained her position as winner of the resail whilst Mavourneen is placed second. Jean floundered in close on dusk, whilst Marie Louise failed to finish. Anna hurtled in in fine style but also lost some half hour to late.

It was regretted that the generous donors of the silver salver were not present later in the evening to see the joint owners of Curlew received the prize

C CLASS HANDICAP RACE for a Cup presented by the owners of Karachi Tomtits Sailed at 3-30 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Entered by.	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Coralie	Major N Kirby RE.	6 24 29	2 50 12
Maud	Officer R E.	6 24 42	2 52 8
Mavourneen	Newman Taylor	6 18 6	2 47 15
Pearl	A E Baird & D North	6 30 39	2 58 47
Clutha	J J Welch	6 19 3	2 49 3
Lapwing	Dr B K Goldsmith	6 27 20	2 53 3
Valkyrie	R. Walker	Gave up	
Curlew	Orr and Pilcher	6 21 35	2 44 43
Swallow	W F Moore	6 22 58	2 51 15
Jean	V. F. Gray	6 49 39	3 10 13
Marie Louise	K. MacIver	Did not finish	
Cricket	Gregson & Hurlbatt.	6 28 54	2 50 19
Anna	Officers H M Mint	6 52 50	3 9 6

Course No 7—From Committee Vessel round South Karanja Buoy Sunk Rock both to starboard North Karanja Buoy port thence to Committee Vessel = 10·26 miles. Wind W · W. Strength Fresh. Time-limit 1 2 hour after sunset. 1st prize cup presented by Col. Hojel, I M S, Clutha, Mrs Welch 2nd prize Mavourneen, Miss Beaman, and 3rd prize Noisette, Mrs Hopkins.

C Class Single Handed Race—Prize presented by Mrs Lieut A C Trench R E, Mr E C Russell

Karachi Cup—C class presented by Owners and crew of Meg and Noisette, Curlew, A S Orr and R H Pilcher

Ladies Ship Boat Race—1st prize cup presented by Officers H M S Hyacinth, 2nd Pinnace, Mrs Forbes Tulloch, 2nd prize Capt's Galley, Miss Sells and 3rd prize 1st Pinnace, Miss Willis.

Names of Boats.	Entered by.	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Lapwing	Dr B K Goldsmith	6 27 20	2 47 2
Coralie	Maj N Kirky, RE.	6 54 29	2 50 12
Mavourneen	Newman Taylor	6 18 6	2 47 15
Swallow	W F Moore	6 22 58	2 47 49
Clutha	J J Welch	6 19 3	2 49 3
Wand	Officers R E	6 34 42	2 52 8

Course No. 7 same as C Class. Wind W N W. Strength Fresh. Time-limit 1 2 hour after sunset 1st prize won by Lapwing, 2nd prize won by Mavourneen, 3rd prize won by Swallow, Clutha saves Entrance Fee.

SHIPS' BOAT RACE—Sails at 4 p. m.

Names of Boats.	Entered by.	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H M S
36' Pinnace I	H.M.S. Hyacinth	6 8 11	2 8 11
6' Pinnace II	do.	Gave up	
20' Gig	do.	6 32 14	2 10 49
24' Cutter	R.I.M.S. Elphinstone	6 56 55	2 25 7
28' Gig	do.	6 15 0	1 43 12
25' Cutter	Mr. Pu

BOMBAY HIGH COURT:

THE JAIRAJBHOY ESTATE.

Trustees and Beneficiaries Sued.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, on Saturday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman began the hearing of the suit brought by Cassambhoy Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy against Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Peerbhoy Bart., and seventeen others in respect of his father's estate, praying for a declaration that whether or no the indenture of January, 1886, and the trustee therein contained a valid disposition of the properties mentioned therein; also, that if the indentures and trusts should be held valid, the defective execution of the deed in plaint referred to might be aided by the Court, and the provisions of the deeds might be declared valid and binding as a variation of the indenture, and for a declaration that he was now absolutely entitled to all the properties comprised in the indenture subjected to the right of the sixth, seventh and eighth defendants.

Mr. J. D. Inverarity, Mr. E. B. Raikes and Mr. G. R. Lowndes, appeared for the plaintiff; for the first four trustees appeared Mr. D. N. Bahadurji and Mr. J. H. Vakeel; the Hon'ble the Advocate-General and Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared for the sixth defendant. The Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad and Mr. Desai were for the seventh defendant; the eighth defendant was represented by the Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Jayakar; Mr. J. D. Davar and Mr. D. F. Mulla were for the eleventh and twelvth defendants; Mr. Bahadurji and Mr. Koyaji were for the ninth and tenth defendants. Mr. Sayani and Mr. Tyebji were for the thirteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth defendants. Mr. Sayani appeared with Mr. Jafferbhoy for defendants Nos. 14 to 16.

FURTHER CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Mr. Faiz Tyebji having concluded his address, Allarakhia Jaitha was cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity. Witness said that he had not obtained a separate legacy in the will of 1881, but he got Rs. 200 out of the Rs. 1,000 that were to be distributed among the servants. The moneys were distributed two or three years after Jairajbhoy's death, he did not know if Dadumia ever got any legacy. Dadumia was Jairajbhoy's confidential servant. Noor Mahomed gave him Rs. 200 as executor in accordance with the will. The amounts paid to each servant depended on the proportion of his salary and position. Noor Mahomed became a partner in Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy and Company three or four years before Jairajbhoy's death. Witness then said that the words "Managing Trustee" were not placed below the signature of Noor Mahomed on several letters relating to trust properties.

In his re-examination by Mr. Bahadurji, witness showed several letters relating to trust properties were the words "Managing Trustee" did occur.

In answer to a question put by his Lordship, Mr. Setalvad said that the second deed absolutely wiped out the first deed subject to the rights of residence and maintenance. The position at present was thus: If the first deed was bad, the second was bad on the same grounds, when the Court, in order to determine the rights of parties, would have to revert to the wills. If the will of 1881 was held valid, everything would go to Khanoobai.

His Lordship, thereupon, remarked that then disputes would arise between Khanoobai and Sakinabai.

Mr. Setalvad remarked that his Lordship had to determine those disputes also as an issue as to the rights of parties was raised.

Mr. Setalvad then opened his case. He said that with reference to what fell from his Lordship, he wished to say that the same result would follow after Khanoobai's death, because then Sakinabai would succeed to the whole of the property as the full sister of Noor Mahomed.

He said it was necessary for him to recall various salient facts. Jairajbhoy's father died leaving a will of 1868, probate of which was obtained by Jairajbhoy in 1869. It was common ground that Jairajbhoy had power of disposition over the estate as the sole residuary legatee. Jairajbhoy had by his first wife two children, Noor Mahomed and Sakinabai. That wife died in 1876 and he thereafter married Rehematbai. Soon after the marriage, Jenabai was born. After Jenabai's birth, Jairajbhoy made his first will on 31st August, 1881: At the date of this will, the plaintiff was not born. Under that will, after the payment of certain legacies, Noor Mahomed was the sole residuary legatee. The next thing done in the order of events of the deed of 1886.

PROVISIONS OF THE DEED.

Counsel thought it necessary to call attention to the various provisions of that deed which were as follows:—(1) Jairajbhoy was to enjoy the rents and profits during his life-time; (2) after his death the right of residence to Rehematbai, and Jairajbhoy's other widows; (3) Rs. 300 to be paid to Rehematbai every month; (4) Rs. 250 a month each to Sakinabai and Jenabai; (5) the residue of the income to Noor Mahomed. The next provision was that after Noor Mahomed's death Rs. 300 were to be paid to Khanoobai and the payment to the rest was to be continued. Then there was a provision that in the event of Noor Mahomed dying leaving a male issue, the property was to go as directed by Jairajbhoy's will; but in the event of Noor Mahomed dying leaving a male issue and Jairajbhoy dying without making a will, the trust property was to form part of the undisposed of estate of Jairajbhoy and the whole was to be divided amongst his heirs according to Mahomedan Law. In the event of Noor Mahomed dying, without any issue, Sakinabai and Jenebai were to get the rents for life, and in the event of one of them dying, the whole was to be taken by the survivor subject to the payments and rights of residence. Then in the event of both these ladies dying, the property was to be divided into ten parts. Then followed several formal provisions and then came the revocation clause. That clause, counsel submitted, meant that the creation of a newtrust-deed was to be by a deed of writing duly executed and signed. Here he said it would be convenient to draw attention to the second deed to point out the difference between the two, and said that the final form of that deed never represented the real intentions of Jairajbhoy. In the new deed, counsel said that the recitals up to the payments etc. were the same as in the first deed; then the clause giving life estate to Noor Mahomed and reciting various contingencies was altogether omitted in it. The provision there is that everything was to go to Noor Mahomed and Kasamalli as members of a joint and undivided Khoja family. There was no life estate to either of the sons, no further provision in the event of both dying without children and no provision for the contingencies after the death of the children.

Coming to the facts again, counsel said that after the execution of the deed of 1886, on the 2 th October, the plaintiff was born, and it appeared from evidence that Jairajbhoy had some intention of giving him some benefit but he hoped to show that Jairajbhoy was never clear in his mind and that his intentions were never crystalised in a final form and never effectually carried out. About this time Jairajbhoy was trying to execute a deed about some charities, and instructions appeared to run together. That deed was actually executed as he had a clear notion as to what he wanted to do and hence he was able to execute it. In this case, his mind was in a nebulous condition and his only idea was to make some provision for the plaintiff. Counsel hoped to show that Jairajbhoy had never a definite notion and that was why the last deed was never executed. About the same time, some attempt was made to have a fresh will executed by Jairajbhoy. Again he hoped to show that Jairajbhoy had no clear notion of what he intended to do in this respect. That in no event had Jairajbhoy the intention of executing the will of the character of the unsigned will appeared from other documents and the drafts of that will. The effect of that will was that it gave the property half and half, to his two sons, but there was also a clause that in the event of one of them dying without a male issue, the whole of the property was to go to the other. His Lordship would have to determine, counsel remarked, whether Jairajbhoy ever intended to insert that clause. The predominent idea, he observed, was to place the plaintiff in the same position as Noor Mahomed, but beyond that there was no other express intention. If Noor Mahomed and the plaintiff were placed in the same position, Khanoobai would succeed to Noor Mahomed's property and by this suit the plaintiff wished to sweep the whole property leaving Khanoobai without any provision. If Noor Mahomed were alive, he could have come to a partition but now that could not be done.

A JOINT KHOJA FAMILY.

Continuing, Mr. Setalvad said that there was nothing in the will about ejoint and undivided Khoja family, and it was further to be noted there was no direction to further trusts which appeared in the new deed. What the other side called the unsigned will did not represent Jairajbhoy's wishes. All that appeared from evidence was that when Jairajbhoy was ill, Rehematbai, Ismail Moosa and others were anxious that Jairajbhoy should sign some documents but the old man refused to do so. It also appeared from the evidence, that the day and night before his death Jairajbhoy was lying unconscious.

The next events were that soon after Jairajbhoy's death, disputes arose in the family and went on for three or four years, when, in November 1892, the parties went for arbitration to Hassambhoy and Ibrahim Hassam. The reference-paper was to the effect "what was the plaintiff entitled to in Jairajbhoy's estate." That was in very general terms and had that not been so, and had the trust properties not been included in it, it would be highly improbable that Noor Mahomed should have gone to arbitration, for, why should he leave another litigation pending, Then in the arbitration proceedings there was a statement of Mr. Bowen that his clients did not wish to impeach the trust settlement of 1886 and his submission was that before the arbitrators, the deed was admitted as binding on behalf of the plaintiff and that he was now debarred from challenging it in any way.

Further hearing was at this stage adjourned.

INDIAN HISTORY AND ITS LESSONS.

H. H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior writing in the March number of "East and West" says:—

The History of India comprises events which can teach many a lesson; but it seems that it is not generally read to advantage, and it may safely be said that its careful study would be an experience of some value. This experience is at the disposal of any one willing to acquire it, and it is such as one has not got many years to wait to gain. On the other hand, those who have read this history thoughtfully cannot have failed to discover what the real causes are which account for all that India has undergone in passing through the various stages it has done. To the writer it seems that most of the sufferings of this country in the past have been due the following causes: (1) Absence of a consistent and well-considered policy, resulting in a defective administrative system; (2) Want of confidence in officers; (3) Selection of wrong men by the rulers; (4) Want of judgment on the part of rulers preventing discrimination and leading a proneness to swallow interested reports; (5) Absence of check on intrigue; (6) Absence of even-handed justice; (7) Absence of earnest attempts to establish peace; (8) Absence of free trade; (9) Want of disinterestedness on the part of those connected with the administration of the country; (10) Want of religious toleration; (11) Inattention to the extension of trade and commerce.

These, to my mind, are a few of the principal causes which prevented the consolidation of the country, assimilation of races and the growth of wealth and talent.

Without attempting the unnecessary task of proving that the causes set forth have operated to produce the results ascribed to them, it may at once, be said that many of the shortcomings of the past have been remedied under enlightened British rule.

As a justification of India's past most readers will probably ask the question: "What about other countries?" Were they not as backwards as India in most respects? It must be admitted that some of the other countries in the earlier stages of their development suffered equally with India, from similar causes; but be it said to their credit that they helped themselves remedied the defects of their body politic, and prospered. Not so India, nor would she have risen above her traditions, had it not been for the present Government.

The secret of the success of the other countries which have prospered lies in the following circumstances:—(1) A clear grasp of aims and objects and a sustained endeavour to increase the wealth and improved the general prosperity of the country. (2) Sinking of personal differences as well as personal interests, in all matters which appertain to the welfare of the country. (3) Organisation of tribunals and prompt dispensation of justice. (4) Adoption of methods calculated to make and keep the masses loyal. (5) Dissemination of education alike among males and females, and careful training of the future generation. (6) Careful guarding of the rights and interests of the country.

Now, it will be admitted that those conditions were not present in our dear India of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. And why? Principally for want of Union.

By-the bye, in respect of Union it cannot be said that India has improved very much. Strained relations between Hindus and Mahomadans still exist, and frequently during the Hindu or Mahomadan festivals there are exhibitions of bitter and unbecoming differences between professors of the two religions, who by, virtue of belonging to the same country and having resided with each other for centuries, should be like brothers.

No one will be inclined to maintain that these 'shows' are signs of the health of the Nation or conducive to the continued prosperity of the country. On the contrary, to my way of thinking, the existence of ill-feeling between the two communities is a real misfortune and shows that the ill-luck of the country has not worn off yet.

If such feelings exist, how can business flourish and how can members of the two communities associated with each other in all walks of life pull along? Fortunately, however, these differences are confined to urban populations and do not affect the village populations or what are contemptuously called, Dehati-log.

It is a well-known fact that in out-of-the-way places in the Deccan, no bad feelings exist between Hindus and Mahomadans; not only that, but there is very little difference in their ways, their customs, their language, and their ceremonies. And why is this? Simply because these places are outside the reach of intriguers and enemies of the country. There are people who are extremely quick and clever but not far-sighted enough to see the remote and ultimate consequences of certain acts and events. They are generally very ambitious and enthusiastic, and often act merely from want of occupation. Failing in far sightedness, they often act as enemies of their country. The recent occurrence in Calcutta (Bakr Id), which may be regarded as an historical event, cannot but set one thinking and asking what is the cause of all this trouble. It could not be said that the Mahomadans started anything new, for the custom now objected to is an ancient one. Then again, are there not slaughter-houses in most of the towns—old-established institutions? In the time of the Moghals who could have objected to such a celebration as the Bakr Id?

Interferences with the rights or religion, of others is neither wise nor a mark of toleration. It should also be remembered that public roads are not the property of individuals or classes, but that every one and all classes have an equal right to them. Certainly the objection on the part of the Hindus would have been just and legitimate if there had been any deliberate intention on the part of the Mahomadans to wound their feelings. But this cannot be laid at the door of the Mahomedans. How many Hindus have not taken to beef-eating? The conduct of such is logically more offensive to Hindus than that of the Mahomadans of Calcutta, during the Bakr-Id. No public demonstration of indignation has been known against the action of such beef-eating Hindus. One thing must be said, viz., that the fault does not lie entirely with one side, but it lies with both, for our Mahomadan brethren, with as much prejudice and no more reason, have objected to Hindu processions (rightly attended with music) passing by their mosques. Why should they object? The public roads are not their exclusive property. Far more objectionable, disappointing and detrimental to the interests of the country was the feeling evoked in some quarters by the appointment of Mr. Sinha in 1909. Does not the word 'Indian' cover all creeds and classes of the country? And as long as an Indian was appointed to the Legal Membership, was it not sufficiently gratifying for the Indian community. If any one venture to answer "No," I would say that the curse which has been upon India's devoted head is still there. It has almost passed into a proverb that the Indian genius is "destructive and not constructive," and one is constrained to admit that it is a just reproach!

Some one observed some time ago to the great satisfaction of those who heard it, that there are a few places in India where Mahomedans and Hindus look upon each other as brothers and where there is no distinction made between them. They live happily together, respect each others customs, whether religious or social; the festivals of the one community being joined in by members of the other. I hope I may be permitted to say here, what would in another context be a mere truism, that the God of nations is one God and that we all have to go into His presence to render our accounts.

Earthly religions are different, for the lights of the prophets were different, but those great teachers all received their inspiration from the One Source, whom some call Rama and others Rahim. Why, then, so much jealousy, ill-feeling, and intolerance! And all in the name and for the sake of God who has enjoined virtues the opposite of these lower passions? When will these blind ignorant prejudices vanish and these petty differences disappear? The Lord help us.

If people will only remember the common source and the common objective of all religions, day may soon come when we shall be a happy nation.

Under the benign rule of the British we are all enabled to maintain our rights and individual privileges and to live like brother, in amity and concord.

It would be a slur on our religion, a profanation a sacrilege, if, in spite of the freedom with which we are allowed to meet, and the absence of the tribulations and persecutions of old days, we cannot be one sympathy and the spirit of give and take.

Rather than fight and fret, what I think behoves us, is to adopt such measures as will improve the general condition of the country and smooth all differences. For example:

(1) Adoption of the Panchayat system and reduction of expensive litigation.

(2) Wider spread of education on sounder lines.

(3) Bringing about a better understanding between the rulers and the ruled.

(4) Avoidance of provoking and offensive language and a frank and straight forward representation of real, and not imaginary, grievances.

(5) Adopting concerted measures for the prevention famines and epidemics which carry off thousands periodically.

In conclusion, I beg my readers to forgive me if I have seemed to preach or to find fault. My sole anxiety has been for the good of the country, and nothing else.

God help us all in our honest endeavours in this direction!

POONA ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 4.

The Divisional Assault-at-Arms was brought to a successful conclusion on Saturday before a large gathering of officers, ladies and gentlemen. During the evening the General and Mrs. Alderson and officers of the staff were "At Home" while refreshments were provided for Native officers present in the adjoining enclosure by the General and Mrs. Alderson.

After an interesting programme had been negotiated the General made a short speech, in the course of which he said that this year the fixture had been of a most successful one. He congratulated the troops engaged on the excellent results obtained, especially by the Warwicks among the British and the 123rd Rifles, the best regiment at arms among the Native troops. The latter, the General remarked, had done particularly well, considering they were for a greater part of last year on duty in the Persian Gulf. In concluding he thanked the judges who had performed their duties very well as also Captain Hayne and Quarter-Master-General Calnney for the excellent arrangements.

The following were the principal results:—

Tent-pegging (by sections),—81st Battery, R.F.A.

Tents-pegging by sword, British Officers (Mounted Corps), Major Buist, 34th Poona Horse; Dismounted Officers, Captain Boyd, 123rd Rifles.

Jumping, British Officers (Dismounted Corps), Major Buist of the 34th Poona Horse,

Tent-pegging by Lance, by sections (all Corps).—Sappers and Miners.

Sword vs. Sword, (Mounted Corps).—Captain Hildebrand of the 34th Poona Horse.

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BY THE WAY.

PRESIDENT OF ST. JOHN'S CAMBRIDGE

Dr. George Downing Liveing, F. R. S., who has just been elected President of St. John's College, has been for nearly sixty years closely connected with the development of scientific studies at Cambridge, where he started the first laboratory. Although he has specialised in chemistry, the professorship of which he held for almost half a century, he is also an accomplished geologist. Two of his brothers well known to many Londoners are Dr. Edward Liveing, Fellow of King's College, and Dr. Robert Liveing consulting physician to the Middlesex Hospital. Although now in his eighty-fourth year, Professor Liveing is still sufficiently youthful to commence a new career; but the duties of President in a college which also possesses a Master are more honorary than onerous.

SIR THOMAS GIBSON CARMICHAEL.

Mr. Gladstone's successor as Liberal M. P. for Mid-Lothian has become exceedingly popular as Governor of Victoria, and there is great regret in Melbourne at his transference to an Indian Governorship. At latest mail advices Sir Thomas was making a tour of the western district of Victoria, where many of his Scottish fellow-countrymen have settled and grown prosperous. The "Melbourne-Argus," in a leading article, says Sir Thomas in Australia has "made himself a real link in the great chain of amity which binds the British race together."

INVALIDED EXPLORERS.

Mr. Walter Goodfellow, the leader of the British expedition which is exploring the interior of Dutch New Guinea, and who has been invalided home, has called at the Natural History Museum, the London correspondent of the "Scotsman" writes, to inform the authorities there that several large cases containing the collections made during the first period of the expedition were on their way to London, and might be expected at the Museum in the course of a week or two. Another member of the party, Mr. Shortridge, has also been compelled for reasons of health to abandon the enterprise. The fearful climate of the coasts of Dutch New Guinea is undoubtedly one of the worst in the world.

ETTY'S HUGE PAINTINGS.

Edinburgh has the good fortune to possess some of the finest examples of the work of William Etty, R. A., and the Scottish National Gallery Board has agreed to lend them for the exhibition of his paintings to be held in York, in connexion with the inauguration of a memorial to the artist in his native city. A curious difficulty has arisen, however. Three of the paintings are of enormous size—one of them measures 13ft. by 10ft.—and it appears that the railway companies have no covered vans sufficiently large to hold them. The Board, acting on expert advice, refuses to allow them to be removed from their frames and rolled on drums. Several suggestions have been made by the York Committee the latest being to convey the paintings in a motor-van the roof of which could be taken off and a tarpaulin cover substituted.

NEW SOUTH AFRICAN STAMPS.

Philatelists should be interested in a new series of stamps which are to be issued in connexion with the South African Union. The designs for the series, which will consist of eleven stamps, are to be the subject of a competition. The "Cape Times" gives some particulars: All designs sent in must be for an upright stamp and drawn or reduced to about the size of the present postage stamps in the various Provinces. They must show the following: 1. The King's head and crown 2. The words "Union of South Afric." and "Unie van Zuid-Afrika" 3. The denomination in figures, and 4. The words "Postage" and "Posegeld". Any characteristic figures or features specially suitable to represent some aspect of South Africa may be included.

The competition is open till the end of March.

A THACKERAY STORY.

In connexion with the Thackeray centenary, a good story may be recalled about Mrs. King, of Charleston, and the novelist. The usual version of the story is that Thackeray said to Mrs. King: "I thought you were a fast woman." To which she replied: "Mr. Thackeray, I thought you were a gentleman." But this is said to be incorrect. Mrs. King was eternally teasing the novelist with her attentions, till finally she remarked to him one day: "Mr. Thackeray, I was told that I should like you, but I don't." To which Thackeray made the prompt reply: "Well, I don't care a pin if you don't."

FUNGI AND INSECTS.

Some extraordinary figures on this subject have just been given by Dr. R. Stewart MacDougall, of Edinburgh University. A fungus (he said) wiped out the coffee plantations in Ceylon; the nun moth several years ago cost the Government of Bavaria £10,000 in destruction of a forest of spruce. The money loss on account of insects and fungi in the United States represented in a year a sum greater than what was necessary for the upkeep during that period of the American Army and Navy, while over a ten-year period the average amount of timber killed and reduced in value in America by insects represented an average loss of 62,500,000 dols. a year.

ANOTHER NAVVY POET.

At present working as a navvy on a repair gang on the Caledonian Railway between Greenock and Wemyss Bay there is a young Irishman who has been a manual labourer since he left school at the age of twelve, and yet has had time to cultivate no inconsiderable degree of literary taste, and even to write and publish a small volume of his own poetry. The "Glasgow News" gives some particulars of the man. MacGill by name, and his book. The latter cannot be bought in any shop, but is sold by the poet himself in his spare time. It is entitled "Gleanings from a Navvy's Scrapbook." MacGill is a native of Ulster, and is little over twenty years of age.

WHERE THE POEMS WERE WRITTEN.

"The fact that everything has been said about everything does not naturally suggest that everything has been rung about everything," MacGill remarks in the Introduction to his booklet. And the circumstances under which his verse is written are indicated in the same Introduction. "I hope you will have more pleasure in reading these verses than I have had in writing some of them. Imagine a navvy's hut; fill it with men shaggy as bears, dressed in moleskin and leather, reeking of beer and tobacco. In a dark corner of the hut aforesaid place your humble servant scribbling for dear life on a note-book as black as his Satanic Majesty, while on one side a trio of experts in fisticuffs discuss the Johnson-Jeffries match and on the other side a dozen gamblers argue and curse over a game of banker, and you have a faint hint of the trials of a versifier." Not favourable surroundings for a poet, by any means.

HIS VERSE.

Here are some specimens of MacGill's verse taken from a poem entitled "My Book-case":

The Book-case, shattered though it be,
Still holds the Open Sesame which
Is mine, and makes me more than rich
And holds the Ages slave to me.

I call the dead from out their graves
To hold communion sweet with me,
The Dreams of the Ægean Sea,
The Poet from Spezzia's waves,

The Captive from the prison bars
To tell an allegory, and
The Traveller from the foreign land
The long-dead Watcher of the stars.

My Book-case, and a Kingdom's mine,
When falls the night across the earth,
And burns the fire upon the hearth,

When tools lie idle by the line.

MacGill has a knowledge of French and German, and has translated some of La Fontaine's Fables and Goethe's "Earl King."

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By Appointment to H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda

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I possess numerous certificates from officials, Europeans, Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindus on all diseases. Those who wish to be convinced, are requested to come and inspect them.

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BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of anus, and all Inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The unique increase of tissue of the body and abdomen, parts of the waist, hips, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such condition and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 8 inches in the body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism, Gout, and Paralysis, acute of chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill. The effect of cure is experienced after 7 days' treatment.

SPERMATORRHEA, STERLITY, and monthly disorders or other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES.—Insipid as Melites—and complaints skin thereto, both acute and caronic, are thoroughly cured by harmless Vegetable Pills.

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For Spermatorhoea, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

For Diabetes, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

For Bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, &c., Pills for 15 days Rs. 5-8.

For Nasal Diseases, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

For Rheumatism, Gout and Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 10 days, Rs. 9-12.

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Bombay, 14th February 1910.

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Thanking you for the same and I sincerely trust your medicines will be soon known by all sufferers, I would very much advise you to advertise more freely in all newspapers I shall always recommend you to my friends.

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1909

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

FOSSIL MUMMY REPTILE.

Quoting from the "American Museum Journal" the "Field" gives some notes of a remarkably interesting fossil from the cretaceous strata of Kansas. Usually, in the case of vertebrate animals, it is the bones and hard external parts only that are preserved in the rocks. The soft parts, owing to the usual manner of the preservation of organic remains as fossils, decay ere the process is complete. But in the case of the above fossil, which is described as a "mummy" Dinosaurian reptile, the skin is also preserved. This is tightly drawn over the bones like that of a mummy, and is the only one hitherto found in which nearly the whole of the skin is thus preserved.

TERRIBLE LIZARDS.

This reptile belongs to the group known as Dinosauria, that is, "terrible lizards," and so-called from their large size and presumably terrifying aspect when in the flesh. This particular specimen stood some 16ft. high, and had a length of 30ft. The jaws ended in a sort of toothless duck-beak, but in the other part of the same there were flat-crowned grinding teeth, similar to those of the iguanodon. The skin was covered with tubercles of varying size, and had some form of colour pattern. The short forelimbs were flattened out, and covered with skin so as to serve as paddles.

HOW THE MUMMY WAS MADE.

The accident of such a complete preservation of the skin, according to the Professor Fairfield Osborn, who has specially investigated this mummy reptile, was as follows: After death the animal lay for some time undisturbed—probably a most unusual occurrence—on the banks of the river. The scorching sun dried it up, and converted it into a sort of mummy ere decay could accomplish its work. Then it was carried down by the flooded river, and quickly buried in the accumulating strata.

FREAK SHADOWS.

Certain curious and apparently paradoxical shadows are described and explained in the "Scientific American." They are known as "freak shadows" and are seen on the large ponds of crude oil known as "sump holes" in California. The paradoxical nature of the freak shadow is that it persists after the substance has moved away. When in the bright sunshine a person stands on the margin of the sump hole his shadow is cast on the surface of the oil. If he moves away quickly a dim shadow remains. And the longer a person stands on the spot the longer the shadow remains after his removal. Experiments have been repeatedly made, and there seems to be no doubt as to the fact.

HOW CAUSED.

The explanation of the "freak shadow" is an interesting one. It appears that under a hot sun gas is generated in the body of the petroleum, and this rises in minute bubbles to the surface. When a shadow is cast over any part of the surface of the oil the temperature is lowered, and the generation of gas is stopped. And the apparent shadow remains after the removal of the substance until the sun has warmed up the oil sufficiently to generate gas anew. From this explanation it is evident that the "freak shadow," is not a shadow at all in the proper sense of the word. It is the absence of minute bubbles in the cooled area where the shadow was cast which makes it less luminous than the other parts when the bubbles are rising. Hence it appears darker.

THE AGE OF THE EARTH

The question of the geological age of the earth is discussed in an able article in the "Contemporary Review." The writer not only dismisses as obsolete the conclusions of Lord Kelvin, but also rejects the more strictly geological estimates of recent investigators. Now among the latter there is certainly a very remarkable convergence towards a similar figure for the earth's geological age. Thus whether their estimates are based on the thickness of the stratified rocks and their rate of formation, the amount of salt in the ocean, the rate of recession of Niagara Falls, or the thickness of certain post-glacial clay, &c., they all arrive at figures within 100 million years.

RATE OF ROCK FORMATION.

The writer of the above article rightly points out the extreme difficulty of arriving at correct figures for the total thickness of the stratified rocks, their rate of formation, and other data required. Professor Sollas assumes a rate of one foot in a century in making his estimate. It is difficult to decide whether this is a fair average rate or not. According to the above writer, it is much too great. But there are not wanting indications, on the other hand, that it may be too small. The mummy dinosaur of the Kansas cretaceous strata is considered by Professor Osborn to have been quickly buried. Now seeing the reptile stood 16ft. high, quick burial in the ordinary sense would more nearly approach a rock formation of 100ft. in one year than 1ft. in 100 years. Upright tree trunks, again, many feet high, encased in sandstone, must have been buried at a similarly rapid rate.

SLOW FORMATION OF COAL SEAMS.

It is also pointed out that seams of coal alternating with sandstones, &c., require, on the ordinary theory of their origin, an almost immeasurable lapse of time. Thus a coal seam is formed by vegetable growth on land, the land sinks and forms the bed of the sea, in which sandstone, &c., is accumulated. Then the area is elevated to form land and allow of the growth of another coal seam, and so on. It is difficult to make any estimate of the enormous time required for this. On the whole it is concluded that geological time will have to be measured in thousands, not hundreds of million years.

CANADA'S TIMBER WEALTH.

The Dominion Forestry Department has issued a return on the lumber production of Canada for 1909, the latest year for which figures are available. The total production was nearly four million thousand feet, board measure, and valued at £12,576,295. Ontario alone produced two-fifths of the total production, notwithstanding the fact that the average value of lumber in Ontario was dols. 18·80 per thousand, whereas in Nova Scotia it was only dols. 12.0.

TESTIMONY OF THE ROCKS.

Mr. Clement Wragge, who has inspected what are known as the "tattooed rocks," on the coast near Raglan, New Zealand, is distinctly of opinion that they are the work of neither Tamil not Maori, but are the inscriptions of a very ancient race of sun-worship people, antedating the advent of the Maori by untold centuries. The spinal circle, ovals, crosses and squares, he says, are most significant, and confirm his opinion that New Zealand has been inhabited by early man. He considers the inscriptions are probably connected with those at Easter Island and Central and South America, and are Atlantean or Lemurian in origin; further, that the Maori copied the spiral from the relics of those ancient people, and did not initiate it.

A MECCA OF SCIENCE.

The birthplace of Pasteur at Dole has become a place of pilgrimage for the people of Jura and the neighbouring departments. They go to contemplate with respect this modest dwelling where, on December 27, 1822, one of the most illustrious savants of our time first saw light, and the Municipal Council, by a unanimous vote, has purchased the house. Pasteur, up to the end of his life, showed the greatest affection for this little house. Notwithstanding his great and manifold labours he never allowed a year to pass without visiting the old home, which he always beheld with emotion.

FILIAL PIETY.

Great was Pasteur's joy on a certain visit to his birthplace when he found at Arbois the ancient signboard of the tannery of his father, with its gaudy colours. He brought it piously to Paris, to the Institute in the Rue Dutot, and there placed it in his bedroom, by the side of a portrait of his mother, which he had painted himself when he was fifteen years old.

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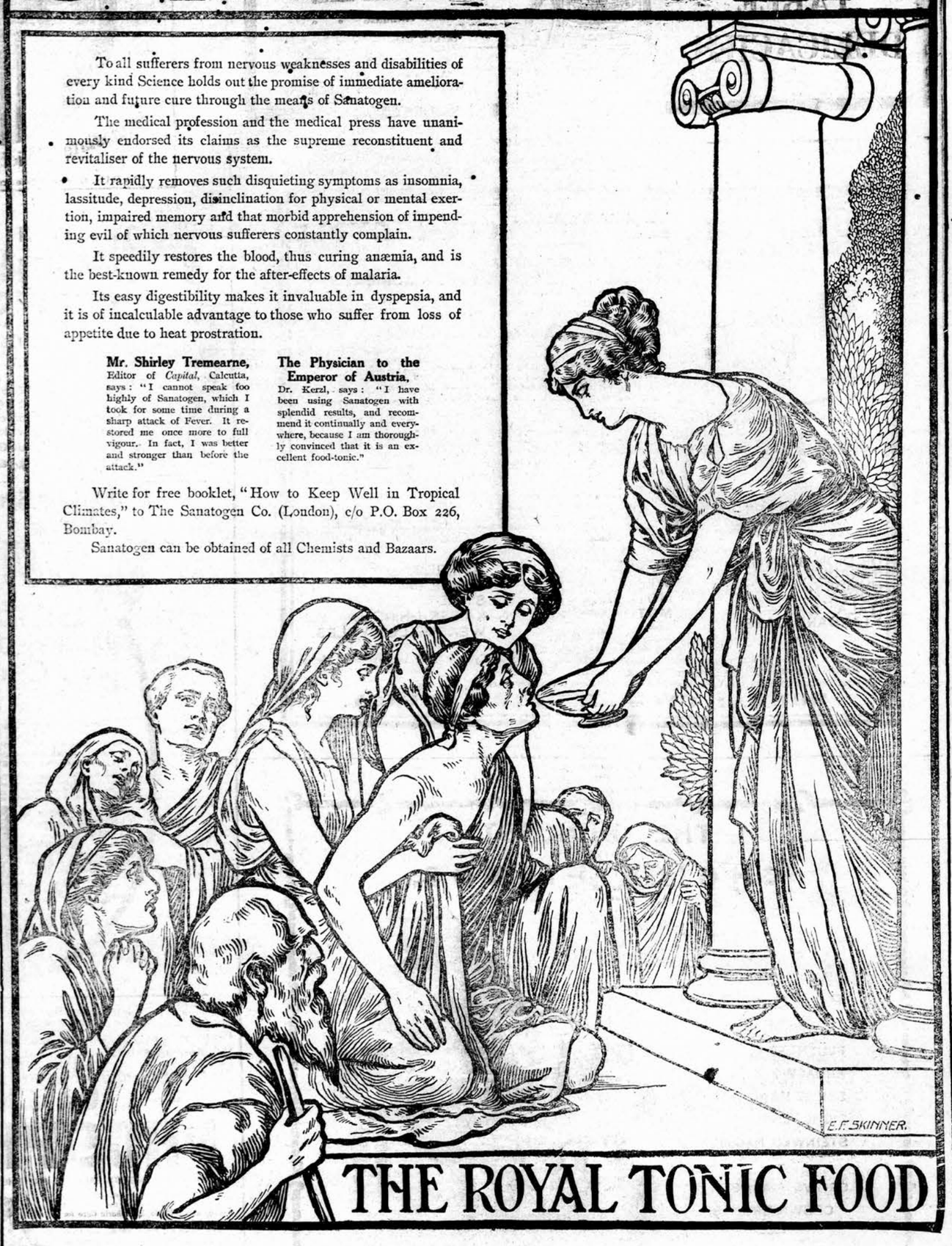

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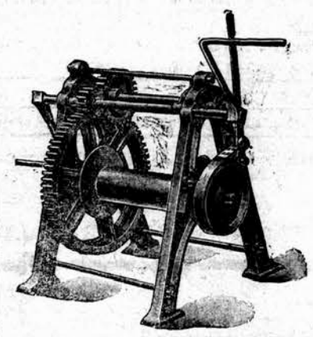

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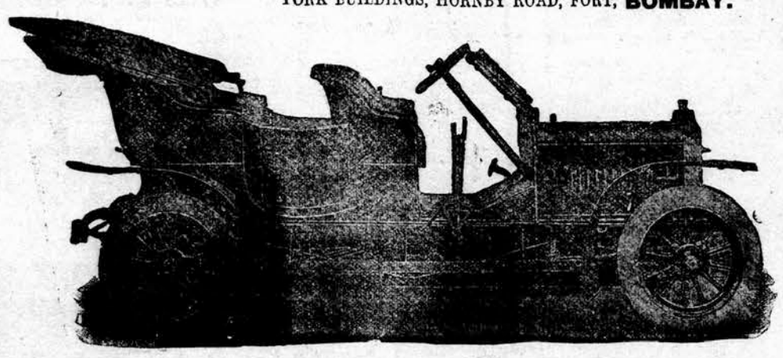

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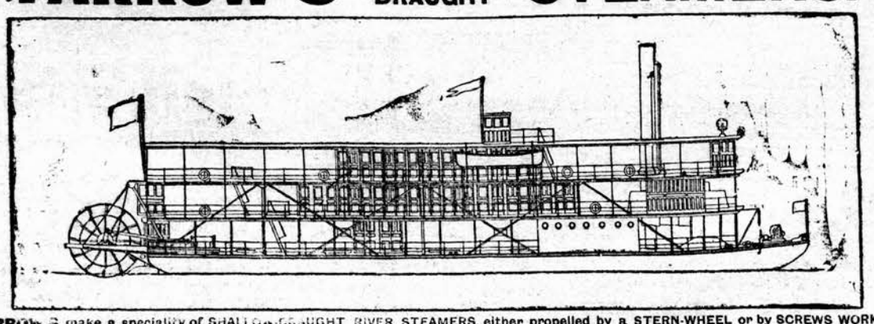

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